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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1908,

BY

C. H. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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SALFORD :

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1908.

Mr. Councillor HUDDART, J.P., *Chairman*.

Mr. Alderman DESQUESNES, *Deputy-Chairman*.

Mr. Alderman I. FRANKENBURG, J.P. (<i>Mayor</i>).	Mr. Councillor HAYES.
Alderman Sir W. STEPHENS, J.P. (<i>Deputy-Mayor</i>).	„ „ JACKSON, J.P.
Mr. Alderman HULTON.	„ „ NUTTALL, J.P.
Mr. Councillor ATKINSON.	„ „ PICKERING.
„ „ BARRETT, J.P.	„ „ PINDER, J.P.
„ „ HANDLEY.	„ „ WHITTLE.
	„ „ WIGLEY.
	„ „ WINDSOR, J.P.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my eleventh Annual Report on the work of the Department under your control.

New legislation continues to add to the work of the Department. The Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, and the regulations of the Education Code, have considerably increased the amount of work to be done in the inspection of schools and school children.

The "Order" respecting hairdressers, under the Shop Hours Act, has also thrown increased duties upon your staff of Inspectors.

The work of the women Health Visitors has also increased, two new districts having been opened during the past two years.

The adoption of Notification of Cases of Phthisis has entailed a considerable amount of additional work in all directions.

Should any further duties be placed upon the Department it will be necessary for you to seriously consider some increase of the staff.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Town Hall, Salford,

April 14th, 1909.

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—MORTALITY STATISTICS.

	PAGE.
Populations	11
Infant Mortality	14
Feeding of Infants	15
Deaths of Infants under one year among those visited ..	16
Deaths from Diarrhœa of Infants under one year	18
TABLES.—Statistical Summary	21
M 1. Births and Deaths for 10 years	22
M 2. Birth and Death Rates in Wards	23
M 3. Deaths detailed in Wards	24
M 4. Causes of and Ages at Death	26
M 5. Infantile Mortality in Weeks and Months	27
M 6. Rates of Mortality of Males and Females	28
M 7. Populations and certain Rates for years 1844 —77	29
M 8. Births and Deaths in Wards of Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants under one year old	30
M 9. Average Annual Rates of Mortality at certain Age Groups for the year and for two Quinquen- nial periods	31
M 10. Deaths registered from All Causes in ages ...	32
M 11. Deaths from certain Causes for 10 years	38
M 12. Mortality from Special Diseases—Diminution and Excess, as compared with their decennial average numbers	39
M 13. Recorded Death Rates, and Deaths under one per 1,000 Births, in the 33 Great Towns....	40
M 14. Birth Rates, and Rates of Mortality from Special Diseases, from the year 1878.....	41
M 15. Deaths of Males and Females in ages	42
M 16. Mortality Rates from Special Diseases, for England and Wales, 76 Great Towns, London, and Salford	43
M 17. Deaths from Phthisis (for last 10 years)	44

SECTION II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	47
Scarlet Fever Cases and Deaths in Age Groups	49
Return Cases of Scarlet Fever for three years	51
Diphtheria Cases and Deaths in Age Groups	51
Diphtheria Cases Bacteriologically treated	52
Enteric Fever Cases and Deaths in Age Groups	55

SECTION II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—*Continued.*

	PAGE.
Phthisis Cases Notified in Age Groups and Sex	59
,, ,, Occupations of Cases Notified	60
,, ,, Duration of Disease in Cases Visited	61
,, ,, Particulars of the Cases sent to Delamere..	63
,, ,, Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths	65

TABLES.—

I 1. Cases of Infectious Disease Notified	69
I 2. Cases removed to Hospital	70
I 3. Number of Cases of Infectious Disease Notified since the year 1883	71
I 4. Cases and Deaths of Infectious Disease in Months	72
I 5. Salford Cases treated in the Corporation Hospitals	73
I 6. Cases from Out-districts treated in the Corporation Hospitals	74
I 7. Cases and Deaths from Diphtheria from the year 1883	75

SECTION III.—GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Systematic Inspection	79
Housing of the Working Classes	79
Alteration of Privy Middens and Pail Closets to Water Closets	80
Common Lodging Houses	80
Houses Sub-let in Lodgings	81
Seamen's Lodging Houses	82
Workshops	83
Outworkers	83
Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework	84
Bakehouses	88
Milkshops	89
Microscopic Examination of Milk	89
Sale of Food and Drugs	89
Shop Hours Act	90
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906	91
Smoke Nuisance	91
Diseases of Animals	92
Slaughter Houses	92
Shippens	92
Pig Keeping	92
Offensive Trades	93
Canal Boats Acts	93

**SECTION III.—GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT.—Continued.**

	PAGE
Examination of Drainage	95
Mode Wheel Ambulance and Disinfecting Station	96
Work of the Lady Health Visitors	97
Midwives Act	98
Sanitary Conveniences	100
TABLES.—General Work of the Health Department....	
G I—G 10.	102—113

SECTION IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Introduction	117
TABLES.—	
S I. Medical Inspection	140
S II. Classification of Diseases and Defects in Schools, where the whole of the Scholars were Inspected for year 1908	141
S III. Classification of Diseases and Defects in Schools, where the whole of the Scholars were Inspected—September to December.	142
S IV. Classification of Cases Examined at the Education Office for whole year	143
S V. Classification of Eye Refraction examined at the Education Office	144
S VI. Showing the Condition of Heads and Bodies of School Children with regard to Pedi- culosis	145
S VII. State of Scholars' Heads at the First and Second Visits	146
S VIII. Blind, Deaf and Defective Children sent to Special Schools and Institutions	147-8
S IX. Particulars of Examination of Bursars	149

SECTION I.
MORTALITY STATISTICS.

SECTION I.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General estimates that the population of the County Borough of Salford was **239,294** in the middle of 1908, and this number—which is ascertained by assuming that the population of the Borough continues to increase at the same rate as in the decennium 1891 to 1901—is made the basis on which the various Birth, Death, and Sickness rates mentioned in this report are calculated.

The male population is estimated to be **115,655**, and the female **123,639**.

The age distribution of the population is—

Under five years of age	28,786
From 5 to 15	50,624
„ 15 to 25	49,074
„ 25 to 65	103,845
Over 65	6,965

The natural increase of the population for the year, that is, the excess of births over deaths is 2,908, as compared with the estimated increase of 2,624.

BIRTHS.

There were 7,264 births registered in the Borough in 1908, 3,670 being males and 3,594 females, giving a **birth-rate of 29·8** per thousand of the population.

This is an increase from the previous year of 308 births, or an improvement in the birth-rate of 0·4 per thousand.

The birth-rate for the 76 large towns averaged 27·0, and for the whole of England and Wales, 26·5 ; as compared with 29·8 in Salford.

There were 231 births registered as illegitimate, or 3·2 per cent. of the total births.

There were 52 illegitimate births in the first quarter, 59 in the second, 60 in the third, and 60 in the fourth.

Still Births.—I have ascertained from the Registrars of the Cemeteries and the Sextons of other burial grounds, that the bodies of 270 still-born children have been buried. The Midwives notified the occurrence of 134 stillbirths.

DEATHS.

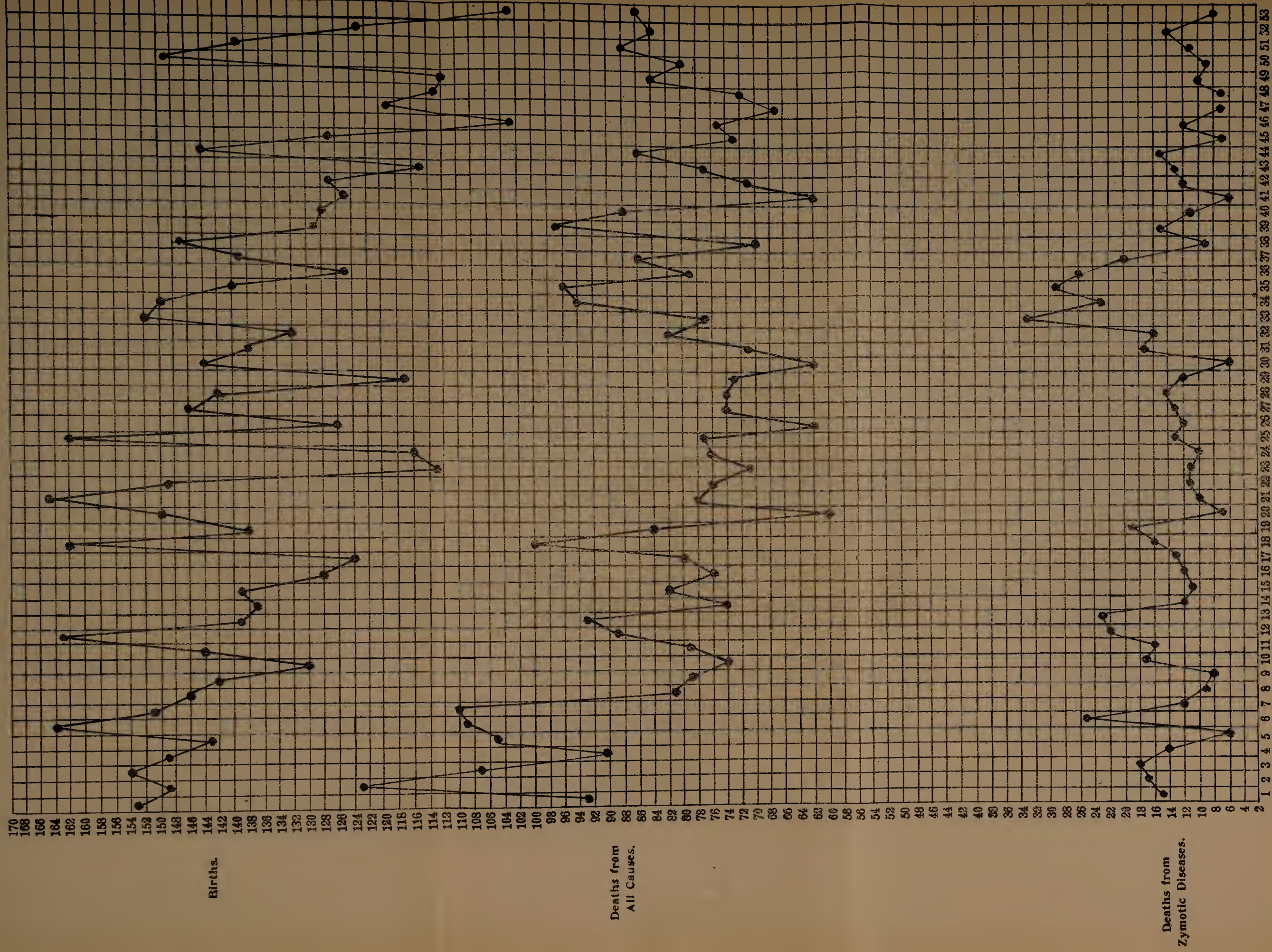
The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1908 was 4,356, of which number 2,234 were males and 2,122 females, giving a **death rate of 17·9** per thousand of the population.

There were 1,232 deaths in the first quarter of the year, 998 in the second, 1,033 in the third, and 1,093 in the fourth.

The accompanying chart shows the number of births and deaths registered weekly from all causes, and from zymotic diseases, respectively.

Acute Lung Diseases.—From bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, 849 deaths were registered, against 1,014 for 1907, 880 for 1906, and 825 for 1905. From bronchitis there were 436 deaths, giving a death rate of

Births, Deaths from all Causes, and from Zymotic Diseases, in each week during 1908.



100g. 200g. 300g. 400g. 500g.



1.8 per 1,000 persons living, while from pneumonia there were 397 deaths giving a death rate of 1.6.

From respiratory diseases generally there were 172 fewer deaths than in 1907.

Cancer.—There were 169 deaths registered as being due to cancer or malignant disease, giving a death rate of 0.7 per thousand, as compared with 0.7 of last year.

Nervous Diseases.—From the various nervous diseases there were 383 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.6 per 1,000, as compared with 1.6 in 1907, 1.6 in 1906, 1.6 in 1905, and 2.0 the average for the five years 1900 to 1904.

Heart Disease.—There were 326 deaths from heart disease. This gives a death rate of 1.3 per 1,000, compared with 1.6 for 1907, 1.4 for 1906, 1.6 for 1905, and 1.5 the average for the five years 1900 to 1904.

Comparison with Decennial Averages.—In Table 12 there will be found an interesting comparison of the deaths from various specified causes in 1908, with the decennial average number for the Borough, and from this it will be seen that in two diseases only was there an increase, viz., Measles 23, and Diphtheria 39.

The greatest diminution was in respiratory diseases, which were 129 below the average, and the greatest excess was in diphtheria, which was 39 above the average.

Phthisis Tubercular Diseases, and Influenza.—The mortality from these diseases will be found in Part II. of this report.

Out of the total number of deaths 3,974 or 91.2 per

cent. were certified by Registered Medical Practitioners, 362 or 8·3 per cent. by the Coroner, and 20 or 0·5 per cent. were uncertified.

Deaths at Various Ages.—These are shown in detail in Tables Nos. 4, 6, and 10.

Comparing the death-rates with the previous year, it is found that under five years of age the rate is 61·7 per thousand, against 56·7; from 5 to 15 years of age the rate is 3·8 against 3·2; from 15 to 25, 3·7 against 3·6; from 25 to 65, 13·8 against 14·7; and over 65, 99·6 against 108·2 per thousand.

Infant Mortality.—There were 1,110 deaths of infants under one year of age, registered during the year, giving a death-rate of 153 per thousand births. This is an increase on the previous year, when the death-rate was 140 per thousand births, but is considerably under the average of the preceding five years, which was 162 per thousand births.

The chief causes of death among infants, compared with the average of the preceding five years were—

Zymotic diseases	343	compared with	370
Atrophy, marasmus, debility	182	„ „	148
Premature birth	128	„ „	151
Convulsions	53	„ „	72
Bronchitis and pneumonia .	186	„ „	187
Disease of digestive system	62	„ „	83

The 343 deaths from zymotic disease were principally due to diarrhœa, 181; tuberculosis, 47; measles, 42; and whooping cough, 38.

In Table No. 13 the infant mortality rate for the 33 Great Towns is given, and Salford is 29th on the list.

Compared with the eight Lancashire Towns, as regards Infantile Mortality, Salford stands the fourth, the rates being Liverpool 142, Blackburn, 150, Manchester, 151, Salford 153, Preston 154, Oldham 160, Bolton 161, and Burnley 201.

The work of the Health Visitors for the purpose of checking infant mortality, which was described in the last report, has been continued, and the figures below give the results of their inquiries. The death rates are not comparable with the rates given elsewhere for the Borough for the year 1908, as the Health Visitors' figures are confined to infants born during 1907, and watched until they are 12 months old. They also fail to get some of the births where death occurs within a few hours. The figures previously given for the Greengate district included these, and next year the figures for the whole of the Health Visitors' work will be equally accurate. The Greengate figures have been incorporated with the others for the tables.

FEEDING OF INFANTS BORN IN 1907, VISITED AND
WATCHED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Nature of Food.	Number of Births.	Per cent. of total.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000. Births.
Breast only	1919	85·2	187	97·4
Breast with other milk or food	124	5·4	22	177·5
Fresh cow's milk	162	7·1	46	284·0
Other food including condensed milk.....	57	2·5	7	122·8
Totals	2262	...	262	115·8

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR, BORN DURING THE YEAR 1907, AMONG THOSE VISITED
AND WATCHED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Month.	Over 1 and Under 2 Months.	Over 2 and Under 3 Months.	Over 3 and Under 4 Months.	Over 4 and Under 5 Months.	Over 5 and Under 6 Months.	Over 6 and Under 7 Months.	Over 7 and Under 8 Months.	Over 8 and Under 9 Months.	Over 9 and Under 10 Months.	Over 10 and Under 11 Months.	Over 11 and Under 12 Months.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Premature Birth ...	16	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9.2
Congentl. Malform.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.8
Debility & Atrophy.	5	6	7	11	5	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	40	17.6
Lung Disease	2	9	7	6	2	4	2	5	4	3	13	5	62	27.3
Tubercular Disease	...	1	...	1	4	1	2	6	3	1	1	...	20	8.8
Enteritis	...	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	13	5.7
Diarrhoea	1	1	3	4	2	3	4	4	5	7	...	2	36	15.8
Convulsions	6	2	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	5.7
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	2	10	4.4
Whooping Cough...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	8	3.5
Overlaid	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2.6
Other Causes	7	4	7	4	3	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	40	17.6
Totals.....	38	25	37	31	21	14	16	22	17	18	20	12	271	119.3

Total Number of Infants—2,271.

An inquiry was instituted as to the number of children who were fed on condensed milk, and it was found that 63 out of 2,565 were fed mainly on condensed milk. Samples of the milk used were obtained in each instance, and 52 infants were found to be fed on whole milk condensed and 11 from skimmed milk condensed.

This is instructive as illustrating the carelessness of some mothers, for all the skimmed condensed milk was marked on the labels, and in some instances the labels were clearly marked, to the effect that the contents were unsuitable for feeding infants and invalids.

Those condensed milks which were not marked machine skimmed, contained from 11.3 to 12.6 per cent. of fat, while the machine skimmed milks contained from 0.2 to 2.5 per cent. of fat.

The deaths of infants from diarrhoea have been inquired into with respect to their relation to the method of feeding, and also to the kind of sanitary accommodation existing in connection with their homes. The figures given below show the method of feeding at the time the disease appeared.

The children fed from the breast alone suffered very little, although about 80 per cent. of children are fed in this way. Those fed with other food, which is obviously liable to contamination, suffered much more severely.

Although only 9 per cent. of the houses have privy middens, 25 per cent. of the infantile deaths from diarrhoea took place in such dwellings.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

FEEDING.	Under 1 Month.	Over 1 and Under 2 Months.	Over 2 and Under 3 Months.	Over 3 and Under 4 Months.	Over 4 and Under 5 Months.	Over 5 and Under 6 Months.	Over 6 and Under 7 Months.	Over 7 and Under 8 Months.	Over 8 and Under 9 Months.	Over 9 and Under 10 Months.	Over 10 and Under 11 Months.	Over 11 and Under 12 Months.	Totals.
Breast only	1	1	4	...	5	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	19
Breast with other milk or food	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6
Fresh cow's milk	2	2	8	10	6	4	5	6	2	5	1	2	53
Other food including con- densed milk	...	4	8	6	5	6	5	2	2	2	2	2	44
Totals.....	3	10	21	16	16	12	10	10	5	11	3	5	122
Sanitary Accommodation.													
Water closets	1	7	17	11	11	9	9	8	4	5	2	4	88
Pail closets	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Privy Middens.....	2	2	3	5	5	3	1	2	...	5	1	1	30
Totals.....	3	10	21	16	16	12	10	10	5	11	3	5	122

Among the 2,271 children observed, there were 72 illegitimate children, of these 13 died, 20 removed out of the district, and were lost sight of, and 39 lived to the age of 12 months.

Senile Mortality.—707 or 16 per cent. of the total deaths were those of persons of 65 years of age or over, this is two per cent. less than last year.

Of these 108 were certified to have died from old age, 109 from heart disease, 168 from bronchitis, 38 from pneumonia, 97 from brain disease, and 45 from cancer.

Comparison of the Death Rate in Salford with that in the 33 Great Towns.—This is shown in Table No. 13 where the details will be found.

The death rate for the year in the whole of England and Wales was 14·7 per thousand, in the 76 Large Towns it averaged 15·8, and in Salford it was 17·9 per thousand.

Classification of the Causes of Death.—This is set out in full detail in Table No. 10 appended to this report. From this it is seen that of this total, 4,356 deaths from all causes, there were from—

Zymotic diseases	1,413	deaths,	or	32·4	per cent. of the total deaths.
Constitutional „	214	„		4·9	„
Developmental „	318	„		7·3	„
Local „	1,948	„		44·7	„
Other „	463	„		10·6	„

Zymotic Diseases.—The zymotic death rate for the year was 3·0 per thousand of the population, as compared with 2·1 in the previous year, 3·2 in 1906, and 2·5 in 1905.

The deaths from the various diseases are given in the following table :—

	1908	...	1907		1908	...	1907
Measles	168	...	103	Whooping Cough...	103	...	143
Scarlet Fever	65	...	62	Diphtheria	125	...	74
Fever {	Typhus ...	—	—	Diarrhœa	231	...	101
	Enteric ...	42	20	Small-pox.....	—	...	—
	Continued.	—	—				

Detailed information as to Zymotic sickness will be found in Part II. of this report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1908.

53 weeks have been included in the year, and the necessary corrections have been made in all tables to make the rates comparable with those in previous reports.

Population ,—Estimated to the middle of the year	{ Males 115,655 } { Females ... 123,639 }	Total	239,294
Births	{ Males 3,670 } { Females ... 3,594 }	Total	7,264
Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 of the Population			29·8
Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births			153
Deaths	{ Males 2,234 } { Females ... 2,122 }	Total	4,356
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000	{ Males 18·9 } { Females ... 16·8 }	Total	17·9
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases			3·0
Excess of Registered Births over Deaths			2,908
Estimated Annual Increase of Population			2,624
Density .—The mean density of the Borough is equal to 46·0 persons per acre.			

Area.—The Municipal Borough of Salford has a total area of 5,202 acres.

Elevation.—The mean elevation of the Borough is 140 feet above sea-level, and varies between 85 feet and 250 feet.

TABLE M. 1.
FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES, TOTAL.		Deaths in Public Institu- tions.	Deaths of Non- Residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	*Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	*Rate.				Number.	*Rate.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1898	214,284	7475	34.9	1595	213	4880	22.8	829	76	77	4881	22.8
1899	216,612	7378	34.1	1556	211	5205	24.0	892	90	72	5187	23.9
1900	218,965	7299	33.3	1520	208	5588	25.5	104	104	58	5542	25.3
1901	221,587	6457	29.1	1324	205	4872	22.0	1022	126	56	4802	21.7
1902	224,007	7699	33.7	1211	157	4449	19.5	1935	136	62	4375	19.2
1903	226,480	7284	32.2	1226	168	4329	19.1	861	90	86	4325	19.1
1904	228,983	7261	31.7	1399	193	4843	21.2	013	86	52	4809	21.0
1905	231,514	7165	30.9	1062	148	3970	17.1	1968	84	94	3980	17.2
1906	234,077	7059	30.2	1141	162	4294	18.3	966	57	85	4322	18.5
1907	236,670	6956	29.4	975	140	4207	17.8	977	92	92	4207	17.8
Averages for Years 1898—1907..... }		7203	31.9	1301	180	4664	20.7	957	94	73	4643	20.6
1908	239,294	7264	29.8	1110	153	4351	17.8	1031	84	89	4356	17.9

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-Residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 5,202

Total Population at All Ages	..	..	..	..	..	220,957
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	44,001
Average Number of Persons per house	..	..	..	..	..	5.02

At Census of 1901.

TABLE M. 2.

WARD.	Population Estimated to the Middle of the year.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Kersal	17,475	19·5	12·2	118
Albert Park	16,764	25·9	13·3	99
Grosvenor	14,851	26·1	14·7	127
St. Matthias'	14,175	37·0	21·4	169
Trinity	11,375	31·0	23·8	172
Crescent	13,244	29·9	23·6	178
Islington	11,274	36·1	28·7	202
Regent	13,126	31·5	20·8	187
Ordsall	15,644	36·9	22·1	166
Trafford	12,185	38·6	18·9	154
Charlestown	14,953	35·3	21·9	180
St. Thomas'	11,996	31·3	22·0	198
St. Paul's.....	12,719	35·5	17·4	157
Seedley	22,900	28·0	12·6	93
Weaste	14,975	19·9	12·4	135
Hope	21,638	24·3	12·5	128
Totals	239,294	29·8	17·9	153

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Other septic diseases	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	383	12	23	15	28	32	38	38	17	21	23	32	32	15	21	16	20
Other tubercular diseases	161	4	10	8	14	14	13	15	7	17	7	15	10	8	6	4	9
Cancer, malignant disease	169	12	18	15	12	6	12	5	12	8	9	6	11	9	11	11	12
Bronchitis.....	436	30	27	28	37	28	24	30	35	38	20	29	28	16	30	15	21
Pneumonia	397	12	16	12	32	24	28	42	29	33	22	26	27	27	32	11	24
Pleurisy	16	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	..	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs .	29	2	2	2	..	3	4	2	4	..	1	3	..	2	3	..	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	53	3	2	4	5	7	2	3	5	3	3	3	6	1	2	1	3
Venereal diseases	26	..	..	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	1	2	1	1	..	1
Premature birth	128	3	11	6	7	7	4	8	8	8	7	19	10	11	5	7	7
Diseases and accidents of parturition	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	1	2
Heart diseases	326	32	20	15	16	28	30	21	18	25	15	15	14	16	20	19	22
Brain and Nervous diseases	383	25	16	26	18	16	25	27	23	34	27	29	27	19	31	15	25
Urinary diseases	102	8	4	5	4	2	5	10	5	7	8	3	6	7	9	6	13
Atrophy and Marasmus	189	7	3	9	15	16	12	8	13	14	8	20	17	16	13	7	11
Accidents	134	3	7	6	11	11	9	12	9	6	7	17	6	7	9	7	7
Suicides.....	26	3	3	..	5	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	3	..
All other causes	494	26	18	26	35	28	43	35	21	37	34	37	25	27	38	27	37
All causes.....	4353	217	227	223	309	276	319	330	278	353	235	334	269	226	295	190	275

TABLE M. 4.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	168	42	118	8	...	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever.....	65	5	39	16	5	...	...	68
Whooping Cough	103	38	61	4	..	...	...	8
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup.....	125	5	82	38	...	...	...	98
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	42	...	2	5	9	25	1	44
{ Other Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	70	1	1	...	9	46	13	8
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	231	181	41	1	...	4	4	3
Enteritis.....	64	37	19	...	2	3	3	5
Puerperal Fever	8	..	...	...	1	7	...	7
Erysipelas	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	2
Phthisis	383	4	15	16	50	281	17	145
Other Tubercular Diseases.	161	43	56	26	21	13	2	26
Cancer, Malignant Disease.	169	...	1	...	2	121	45	37
Bronchitis	436	85	38	...	1	144	168	63
Pneumonia	397	101	107	13	16	122	38	51
Pleurisy	16	...	...	...	...	13	3	17
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs	29	2	11	1	...	11	4	4
Alcoholism	53	...	...	...	...	47	6	11
Cirrhosis of Liver.....								
Venereal Diseases.....	26	19	1	...	1	4	1	9
Premature Birth	128	128	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	11	...	...	...	3	8	...	2
Heart Diseases	326	2	...	8	19	188	109	73
Brain and Nervous Diseases	383	82	38	11	7	148	97	98
Urinary diseases	102	3	4	6	3	62	24	17
Atrophy and Marasmus ...	189	182	7	...	...	...	...	8
Accidents	134	21	18	20	6	51	18	70
Suicides	26	...	...	...	2	21	3	8
All other causes	505	128	41	23	28	134	151	138
All Causes.....	4356	1110	701	196	185	1457	707	1031

TABLE M. 5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES—																	
Certified	165	44	45	42	296	113	108	77	90	70	69	54	61	58	60	49	1105
Uncertified	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	10	8	8	42
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	5
Diphtheria and Memb.																	
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	4	2	2	..	2	3	5	7	5	38
Diarrhœal Diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	2	...	2	2	6	14	31	19	24	21	16	13	9	14	5	9	181
Enteritis Muco-Enteritis and Gastro																	
Enteritis	...	...	2	1	3	5	8	1	5	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	37
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth	83	9	15	3	110	12	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Congenital Defects	10	4	...	2	16	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
Injury at Birth	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Want of Breast Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	22	13	5	13	53	35	25	20	19	11	5	2	5	4	2	1	182
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	6	4	1	1	1	...	3	21
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																	
Tabes Mesenterica...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	13
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	13
Other Causes—																	
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	2	...	1	...	3	7	1	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberc.)...	...	1	...	2	3	1	1	1	6	...	3	1	2	2	3	3	26
Convulsions ...	8	4	2	2	16	6	5	4	7	3	7	...	3	1	..	1	53
Bronchitis	..	5	5	2	12	8	10	13	3	6	3	3	11	3	9	4	85
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	2	2	5	9	3	9	6	8	4	13	8	10	9	17	5	101
Suffocation, overlaying	3	...	2	2	7	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Causes	23	6	7	8	44	7	8	1	5	4	5	13	3	7	3	6	106
Totals.....	167	44	45	42	298	114	110	77	90	70	69	54	61	58	60	49	1110

Births in the Year { Legitimate ... 7,033
 { Illegitimate ... 231
Deaths from All Causes at all Ages 4,356

Deaths in the Year of { Legit. Infants.. 1034
 { Illegit. Infants. 67
Population (Estimated to middle of 1908).. 239,294

TABLE M. 6.
ESTIMATED POPULATION, AND ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY, AT ALL AGES, AND AT FIVE GROUPS OF AGES,
IN THE FIFTY-THREE WEEKS OF THE YEAR 1908.

	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Estimated Population, 1908.	Deaths, 1908.	Rate per 1,000, 1908.	Estimated Population, 1908.	Deaths, 1908.	Rate per 1,000, 1908.	Estimated Population, 1908.	Deaths, 1908.	Rate per 1,000, 1908.
All Ages	239,294	4,356	17·9	115,655	2,234	18·9	123,639	2,122	16·8
Under 5 Years ...	28,786	1,811	61·7	14,265	973	66·9	14,521	838	56·6
5 to 15 " ...	50,624	196	3·8	25,185	111	4·3	25,439	85	3·3
15 to 25 " ...	49,074	185	3·7	23,405	89	3·7	25,669	96	3·7
25 to 65 " ...	103,845	1,457	13·8	50,005	789	15·5	53,840	668	12·2
65 and upwards...	6,965	707	99·6	2,795	272	95·5	4,170	435	102·3

TABLE M. 7.

POPULATIONS AND DEATH RATES, FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF
SALFORD FOR THE YEARS 1844 TO 1877, AND BIRTH AND
MARRIAGE RATES FOR THE YEARS 1861 TO 1877.

Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Marriage Rate.
1844	75414	.....	24·6	.....
1845	77144	.....	23·8	.....
1846	78874	.....	32·7	.....
1847	80604	.....	28·0	.....
1848	82334	.....	29·9	.....
1849	84064	.....	30·6	.....
1850	85794	.....	25·8	.....
1851	87523	.....	25·1	.....
1852	88953	.....	28·0	.....
1853	90406	.....	27·2	.....
1854	91883	.....	28·9	.....
1855	93384	.....	27·1	.....
1856	94910	.....	24·1	.....
1857	96460	.....	26·1	.....
1858	98036	.....	30·4	.....
1859	99640	.....	24·9	.....
1860	101277	.....	24·4	.....
1861	102920	39·7	24·6	11·9
1862	104975	39·0	25·3	10·2
1863	107075	38·0	26·0	11·7
1864	109262	38·6	26·5	12·7
1865	111393	37·8	29·1	12·9
1866	113614	37·9	28·8	13·4
1867	115885	39·0	28·2	14·3
1868	118198	39·3	30·5	13·3
1869	120526	38·9	26·4	14·1
1870	122965	39·6	25·8	14·1
1871	125890	40·7	30·3	14·6
1872	130301	41·4	25·3	15·1
1873	134883	41·5	28·3	14·3
1874	139618	42·1	28·2	16·2
1875	144518	44·4	29·5	17·5
1876	149591	45·5	29·5	20·5
1877	154842	44·4	26·3	19·6

TABLE M. 8.

BIRTHS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD AND IN ITS WARDS,
DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE
INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

	Births.		Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.	Deaths under One Year.		Proportion of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.		
	Total.	Illegit.		Total.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Kersal	347	18	5.2	41	3	118	115	167
Albert Park .	443	15	3.4	44	3	99	96	200
Grosvenor ...	395	15	3.8	50	5	127	118	333
St. Matthias' .	534	16	3.0	90	7	169	160	437
Trinity	360	16	4.4	62	7	172	160	437
Crescent	404	15	3.7	72	4	178	175	267
Islington	415	22	5.3	84	7	202	196	318
Regent	422	11	2.6	79	3	187	185	273
Ordsall	589	15	2.5	98	8	166	157	533
Trafford	479	12	2.5	74	..	154	158	..
Charlestown .	538	8	1.5	97	7	180	170	875
St Thomas' ..	383	19	5.0	76	8	198	187	421
St. Paul's ...	460	21	4.6	72	4	157	155	190
Seedley	654	6	0.9	61	2	93	91	333
Weaste	304	7	2.3	41	4	135	125	571
Hope	537	15	2.8	69	4	128	124	267
Totals	7264	231	3.2	1110	76	153	147	329

CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE BOROUGH FOR THE TEN YEARS 1898-1907.

Borough	72420	2299	3.2	13638	745	188	184	324
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TABLE M. 9.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT CERTAIN AGE-GROUPS IN THE YEAR 1908, AND AT ALL AGES IN THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS 1898 to 1902 AND 1903 to 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	At all Ages.			Annual Death-Rates in the Year 1908. at the following Age-Groups, and from certain diseases.				
	Quinquennial Means.		Year.					
	1898 to 1902.	1903 to 1907.	1908.	Under 5 years.	5—15.	15—25.	25—65.	65—
All Causes	22·6	18·7	17·9	61·7	3·8	3·7	13·8	99·6
Small Pox.....	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Measles	0·6	0·6	0·7	5·4	0·2	0·0	0·0	0·0
Scarlet Fever	0·3	0·2	0·3	1·5	0·3	0·1	0·0	0·0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0·4	0·4	0·5	3·0	0·7	0·0	0·0	0·0
Whooping Cough	0·6	0·4	0·4	3·4	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0
Continued Fever. {	Typhus	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
	Enteric	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·0	0·1	0·2	0·1
	Continued.....	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	1·7	1·1	0·9	7·6	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·6
Puerperal Fever	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·0
Phthisis	1·8	1·7	1·6	0·6	0·3	1·0	2·7	2·4
Other Tubercular Diseases...	0·8	0·7	0·7	3·4	0·5	0·4	0·1	0·3
Diseases of {	Brain	2·2	1·7	1·6	4·1	0·2	0·1	1·4
	Heart	1·5	1·5	1·3	0·0	0·2	0·4	1·8
	Lungs	4·9	4·0	3·5	11·3	0·2	0·3	2·6
	Digestive System	1·5	1·0	0·9	3·0	0·2	0·4	0·8
Other Diseases.....	6·1	5·0	5·3	18·4	0·8	0·7	4·1	34·8

TABLE M. 10.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD, FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1908.

DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																							TOTAL.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
	90 and upwards.																												
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90							
I. SPEC: FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES	343	206	92	76	47	90	27	54	43	45	53	78	51	53	38	39	34	22	13	5	3	1	...	1413	421	117	97	391	44
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
III. DIETIC DISEASES	182	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	7	...	...	...	...
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	2	6	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	6	3	8	15	21	20	39	32	31	19	1	1	2	...	214	7	2	5	144	54
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DIS:	190	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	16	23	36	20	9	4	318	13	...	...	7	108
VI. LOCAL DISEASES.....	345	136	44	23	23	30	22	33	38	39	60	56	66	98	140	164	164	154	163	94	38	17	1	1948	226	52	71	787	467
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.	21	5	3	6	4	13	7	3	5	11	3	10	12	12	9	6	9	10	7	3	1	...	...	160	18	20	8	72	21
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED & NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	25	4	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	4	3	7	4	3	8	8	7	4	2	...	...	...	97	9	5	4	41	13
TOTALS.....	1110	377	141	108	75	137	59	94	91	105	124	156	154	192	212	259	255	240	229	141	63	29	5	4356	701	196	185	1457	707
I.—Zymotic Diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sm: Pox { Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Statement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	42	57	27	23	11	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	5	9	15	9	6	15	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	4	22	17	23	15	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	5	4	3	7	5	5	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	38	31	17	8	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asiatic Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	180	38	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Enteritis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Allied Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	4	3	7	4	4	7	14	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia Septicæmia	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...

Infective Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Dis: OF ORG: SPECIAL SENSE.																													
Otitis	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...
Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis: OF CIRCULATORY SYS:																													
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Endocarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Hypertrophy of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease, Valvular	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	4	10	5	5	7	8	14	16	23	14	11	7	3	...	...	138	...	5	10	88	35
Other Dis: Heart and Vessels	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	6	5	10	13	16	19	15	17	15	15	4	1	...	147	...	1	6	87	52
Dis: OF RESPIRATORY SYS:																													
Laryngitis	2	1	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: Larynx and Trachea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Bronchitis	85	28	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	10	5	15	23	34	30	45	18	13	1	...	324	38	...	1	93	107
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	4	9	15	17	17	25	15	3	1	...	112	...	...	...	51	61
Lobar Pneumonia	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	5	7	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	47	4	1	6	27	6
Lobular Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	98	61	19	13	10	8	4	5	5	7	14	14	9	16	10	14	10	15	9	6	1	...	1	349	103	12	10	94	32
Emphysema, Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	13	3
Other Dis: Respiratory System	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	7	3
Dis: OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																													
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Æsophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Stomach	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	37	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of Intestine	7	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Intestine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	7	9	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

TABLE M. 10.—(Continued.)

DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																							Total.	sprawdn pue 59
	AGES IN YEARS.																								
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 and upwards		
Dis: of DIGESTIVE SYS:—Contd.																									
Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Other Dis: Digestive System..	4	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..		
Dis: of LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND GLANDS.																									
Lymph: Spleen Dis:	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Bronchocele, Addison's Dis:...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dis: of URINARY SYSTEM.																									
Acute Nephritis	3	2	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	7	2	6	5	4	5	1	1	..	..	..		
Bright's Disease	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	3	3	7	5	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Calculus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
Dis: of Bladder and Prostate..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	2	..	..		
Other Diseases Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..		
Dis: of REPRODUCTIVE SYS:																									
A. Organs of Generation.																									
Diseases of Testis and Penis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Diseases of Ovaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dis: of Uterus and Appendages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dis: of Vagina & Ext: Genitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
B. of Parturition.																									
Diseases of Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Abortion, Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Puerperal Mania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Puerperal Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Placenta Prævia, Flooding ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Puerperal Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Other Dis: Preg: & Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..		
Dis: of BONES AND JOINTS.																									
Arthritis: Ostitis: Periostitis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1		
Other Diseases, Ossous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dis: of INTEGUMENT: Sys:																									
Ulcer, Bedsore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		

20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
Eczema.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Dis: Integumentary Sys:	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VII.—Deaths from Violence.																															
ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																															
In Mines and Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
In Vehicular Traffic	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	
On Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
On Ships, Boats, &c., not Drown'g	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
In Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
By Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
By Weapons and Implements...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Burns and Scalds	...	3	3	5	3	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	
Surgical Narcosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Effects of Electric Shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corrosions by Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	
” Otherwise	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
Falls not specified	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	
Weather Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Otherwise not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	
Homicide	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Suicides.																															
Suicides by Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
By Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
By Hanging and Strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	
By Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
By Shooting.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
By Cut or Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
By Precip. from Elevated Places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
By Crushing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
By other & Unspec: methods..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VIII.—Ill-defined.																															
Abscess	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	
Tumour.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Hæmorrhage	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sudden Death, cause not asc't'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ill-defined & Unspecified causes	21	4	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	3	2	2	4	4	1	6	6	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE M. 11.

CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED IN EACH OF THE TEN YEARS 1898-1907,
IN 1908, AND THE AVERAGE DECENNIAL NUMBER.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average	1908
All Causes	4881	5187	5542	4802	4375	4325	4809	3980	4322	4207	4639	4356
Small-pox	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	100	211	125	114	156	131	254	73	185	103	145	168
Scarlet Fever	61	50	99	106	50	57	56	66	44	62	65	65
Whooping Cough	128	99	186	91	118	96	139	46	52	143	110	103
Diphtheria & Memb. Croup	33	75	90	140	75	86	116	81	90	74	86	125
Croup	6	7	8	6	7	9	2	4	4	2	5	1
Typhus Fever	5	...	1	1	12	...	4	...	...	...	2	...
Enteric Fever	73	76	66	75	48	48	47	44	41	20	54	42
Other Continued Fever ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	40	83	137	34	38	36	31	27	33	57	52	70
Simple Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysent:.....	495	452	318	412	144	224	372	275	341	101	313	231
Enteritis	173	179	101	114	82	84	86	60	79	2	96	64
Puerperal Fever	14	12	12	20	6	7	10	15	6	10	11	8
Erysipelas	5	7	8	12	9	5	8	13	6	6	8	5
Other Septic Diseases ...	8	11	11	11	7	8	11	5	11	9	9	11
Phthisis	394	395	405	396	380	407	452	331	393	386	391	383
Other Tubercular Diseases	194	178	157	154	159	159	194	206	141	149	169	161
Cancer	163	135	136	155	166	148	137	143	177	168	153	169
Bronchitis	470	549	706	517	490	460	485	403	458	481	502	436
Pneumonia	469	591	612	423	477	418	418	413	413	516	475	397
Pleurisy	7	4	10	12	6	4	7	9	9	17	8	16
Other D: Respiratory Org.	17	22	23	16	19	19	26	19	26	36	22	29
Alcoholism	45	50	90	70	45	48	59	45	43	59	55	53
Cirrhosis of Liver												
Venereal Diseases	27	19	30	22	16	20	23	28	23	19	23	26
Premature Birth.....	161	172	133	143	166	168	161	149	142	136	153	128
Brain & Nervous Diseases	473	490	521	428	459	432	393	373	376	377	432	383
Urinary Diseases	89	100	146	102	103	90	100	92	98	109	103	102
Atrophy and Marasmus...	256	258	234	204	188	201	162	132	145	147	193	189
Dis: & Accid: of Parturition	17	18	14	18	20	15	12	19	20	12	16	11
Heart Diseases	259	294	380	339	331	317	376	360	336	369	336	326
Accidents	99	106	118	128	123	119	125	115	117	125	117	134
Suicides	17	13	17	16	14	17	17	25	13	14	16	26
All other causes	583	530	647	523	460	490	523	409	499	498	516	494

TABLE M. 12

Mortality from Special Diseases.—Diminution and Excess.—

The following table shows the greater or less fatality of disease in 1908, as compared with their simple decennial average numbers in the Borough:—

Cause of Death.	Diminution in 1908.		Excess in 1908.
Small-pox	—	...	—
Measles	—	...	23
Scarlet fever	—	...	—
Fevers	14	...	—
Whooping cough.....	7	...	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	—	...	39
Diarrhœal diseases	82	...	—
Tuberculosis	19	...	—
Premature births	25	...	—
Brain and nervous diseases	49	...	—
Heart diseases.....	10	...	—
Respiratory diseases	129	...	—
Urinary diseases	1	...	—
Atrophy and Marasmus	4	...	—
All other causes	5	...	—
	—		—
	345		62
	—		—
Balance of diminution	283		

TABLE M. 13.

RECORDED DEATH-RATES PER 1,000, AND THE PROPORTION OF
DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 BIRTHS,
IN THE 33 GREAT TOWNS, IN 1908.

Towns in the order of their Death-Rates.	Recorded Death- Rate.	Proportion of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births in the 33 great towns of England and Wales.
England and Wales	14·7	121
England and Wales less the 218 Towns	13·8	110
76 large Towns	15·8	128
142 smaller Towns	14·7	124
Croydon	12·8	101
Leicester	12·9	132
Cardiff	12·9	126
Derby	13·0	112
Bristol	13·5	126
Portsmouth.....	13·7	98
London	13·8	113
West Ham	13·8	129
Norwich	14·1	115
Halifax	14·1	101
Wolverhampton	14·3	132
Brighton	14·7	104
Gateshead	14·9	149
Plymouth	15·0	129
Nottingham	15·2	146
Leeds	15·3	138
Bradford	15·5	143
Blackburn	15·6	150
Birkenhead	15·8	136
Sheffield	15·8	140
Birmingham	15·9	145
Newcastle	16·0	137
Hull	16·1	145
Bolton	16·8	161
Huddersfield	17·0	111
Sunderland	17·7	147
Salford	17·9	153
Burnley	17·9	201
Preston	17·9	154
Manchester	18·2	151
Swansea	18·6	152
Liverpool	19·2	142
Oldham	19·8	160

TABLE M. 14.

SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATES, ALSO RATES OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND FROM PHTHISIS, CANCER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEART DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND THE MARRIAGE RATE, DURING THE YEARS 1878 TO 1908.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.	Marriage Rate.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phtisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1878...	160,277	44.7	27.1	5.4	2.7	0.5	3.5	1.1	3.6	1.8	185	17.9
1879*	165,899	43.0	26.7	4.2	2.9	0.4	3.7	1.2	4.3	1.8	170	15.2
1880...	171,727	41.4	27.9	7.4	2.7	0.4	3.2	0.9	3.4	1.9	197	16.6
1881...	177,760	38.8	22.5	3.0	2.5	0.5	3.1	1.1	3.6	1.6	163	16.4
1882...	179,855	39.7	23.7	4.0	2.4	0.4	3.6	1.1	2.8	1.7	177	16.9
Average 5 years.		41.5	25.6	4.8	2.6	0.4	3.4	1.1	3.5	1.8	178	16.6
1883...	181,951	37.3	23.6	3.4	2.7	0.4	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.7	171	16.1
1884 *	184,047	38.8	24.4	4.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.1	2.8	1.7	184	16.1
1885...	186,142	37.6	23.0	3.6	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.9	174	16.1
1886...	188,238	38.5	24.8	4.1	2.6	0.5	2.8	1.3	3.3	1.8	197	15.3
1887...	190,334	36.6	25.5	4.9	2.3	0.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	2.2	195	15.4
Average 5 years.		37.8	24.3	4.1	2.6	0.5	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.9	184	15.8
1888...	192,429	37.1	24.8	3.9	2.3	0.5	3.0	1.1	3.0	2.1	184	15.2
1889...	194,525	35.9	25.1	5.3	1.9	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	181	16.7
1890*	196,621	36.1	27.7	4.4	2.2	0.5	2.0	1.3	3.4	3.8	198	17.5
1891...	198,775	36.3	26.0	3.4	2.2	0.5	2.2	1.1	3.7	3.0	194	18.1
1892...	200,833	35.8	24.6	4.6	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.2	2.6	2.9	186	16.7
Average 5 years.		36.2	25.6	4.3	2.1	0.5	2.3	1.2	3.1	2.7	189	16.8
1893...	203,015	34.7	24.1	4.2	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.3	211	16.2
1894...	205,220	34.3	21.1	3.3	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.9	2.3	174	17.1
1895...	207,449	35.9	25.6	5.0	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.7	229	17.4
1896*	209,703	35.6	23.1	4.2	1.5	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.7	200	18.1
1897...	211,981	35.2	23.9	5.6	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	219	18.6
Average 5 years.		35.1	23.6	4.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	207	17.5
1898...	214,284	34.9	22.8	4.2	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	213	18.6
1899...	216,612	34.1	23.9	4.4	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.7	211	18.7
1900...	218,965	33.3	25.3	4.1	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.8	208	17.3
1901...	221,526	29.1	21.7	4.2	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	205	17.8
1902*	224,007	33.7	19.2	2.6	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	157	18.6
Average 5 years.		33.0	22.6	3.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	2.5	2.3	199	18.2
1903...	226,480	32.2	19.1	2.8	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	168	17.8
1904...	228,983	31.7	21.0	4.3	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	193	17.6
1905...	231,514	30.9	17.2	2.5	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	148	17.3
1906...	234,077	30.2	18.5	3.2	1.7	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	162	18.0
1907...	236,670	29.4	17.8	2.1	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2	140	17.2
Average 5 years.		30.9	18.7	3.0	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.9	162	17.6
1908*	239,294	29.8	17.9	3.0	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	153	...

*In the years 1879, 1884, 1890, 1896, 1902, and 1908, the facts are those registered in 53 instead of 52 weeks; corrections have therefore been made in calculating the rates.

TABLE M. 15.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD,
DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 1... ..	600	510
1 to 2	204	173
2 to 3... ..	77	64
3 to 4... ..	57	51
4 to 5... ..	35	40
5 to 10... ..	78	59
10 to 15... ..	33	26
15 to 20... ..	45	49
20 to 25... ..	44	47
25 to 35... ..	130	99
35 to 45... ..	163	147
45 to 55... ..	218	186
55 to 65... ..	278	236
65 to 75... ..	208	261
75 to 85... ..	57	147
85 to 95... ..	7	26
Over 95... ..	...	1
	2234	2122

TABLE M. 16.

MORTALITY.—RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

SCARLET FEVER.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Mean.	1908.
England and Wales...	0·12	0·11	0·11	0·10	0·09	0·11	0·08
76 Great English Towns	0·14	0·12	0·13	0·12	0·12	0·13	0·10
London	0·08	0·08	0·12	0·11	0·13	0·10	0·11
Salford	0·25	0·24	0·28	0·19	0·26	0·24	0·27

DIPHTHERIA.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Mean.	1908.
England and Wales ...	0·18	0·17	0·16	0·17	0·16	0·17	0·15
76 Great English Towns	0·20	0·19	0·16	0·19	0·17	0·18	0·16
London	0·16	0·16	0·12	0·15	0·16	0·15	0·15
Salford	0·38	0·50	0·35	0·38	0·31	0·38	0·51

WHOOPIING COUGH.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Mean.	1908.
England and Wales ...	0·27	0·34	0·25	0·23	0·29	0·28	0·27
76 Great English Towns	0·33	0·40	0·29	0·28	0·35	0·33	0·29
London	0·35	0·32	0·32	0·27	0·38	0·33	0·20
Salford	0·42	0·61	0·19	0·22	0·60	0·41	0·42

MEASLES.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Mean.	1908.
England and Wales ..	0·27	0·36	0·32	0·27	0·36	0·32	0·22
76 Great English Towns	0·36	0·47	0·39	0·40	0·43	0·41	0·31
London	0·44	0·49	0·36	0·41	0·38	0·42	0·31
Salford	0·58	1·11	0·31	0·79	0·43	0·64	0·69

DIARRHŒA.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Mean.	1908.
England and Wales ...	0·50	0·86	0·59	0·87	0·29	0·62	0·50
76 Great English Towns	0·71	1·20	0·83	1·16	0·40	0·86	0·65
London	0·39	0·83	0·23	0·96	0·32	0·55	0·53
Salford	0·99	1·61	1·18	1·46	0·43	1·13	0·95

TABLE M. 17.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS (INCLUDING PHTHISIS) AND
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS, FOR THE 10 YEARS 1899-1908.

Year.	Number of Deaths.				
	Tuberculosis of the Lungs (including Phthisis.)		Other forms of Tuberculosis.		
	Males (all ages.)	Females (all ages.)	Males (all ages.)	Females (all ages.)	Children under five.
1899.....	242	153	100	78	138
1900.....	250	155	89	68	114
1901.....	237	159	86	68	114
1902.....	213	167	79	80	121
1903.....	245	162	81	78	119
1904.....	276	176	117	77	143
1905.....	200	131	120	86	137
1906.....	247	146	77	64	92
1907.....	242	144	88	61	90
1908.....	228	155	86	75	99
Totals	2380	1548	923	735	1167

SECTION II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SECTION II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Health Department, under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, for the year 1908 was 2,312, which is 620 more than in the previous year and also 587 above the average for the preceding five years.

There were 1,341 cases of scarlet fever, 629 of diphtheria, and 181 of enteric fever. Full details, for comparison of these figures with preceding years, will be found in Table No. 3.

The death rate from the seven zymotics for the year was 3·0 per thousand, compared with 2·1 in 1907, 3·2 in 1906, 2·5 in 1905, and 4·3 in 1904. These figures include the deaths from diarrhoea, measles, and whooping cough, in addition to the notifiable diseases.

Particulars as to sickness from the non-notifiable infectious diseases cannot be given, but the particulars of mortality are as follows :—

Phthisis	383	deaths.
Other Tubercular Diseases	161	„
Measles	168	„
Whooping Cough	103	„
Diarrhoea	231	„
Influenza	70	„

This shows a marked increase in the deaths from measles, diarrhoea, and influenza, when compared with the figures for 1907, and also a large decrease in whooping cough.

The accompanying chart shows the weekly incidence of the cases notified, from which it will be seen that the highest number in any one week was 82, which occurred in the 48th week (November), and the lowest number was 18 in the 27th week (July). In 1907 the highest number was 53 in the 42nd week, and the lowest 18 in the 7th, 11th and 21st weeks, respectively.

Comparison with England and Wales, &c.—The mortality rates from scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and diarrhoea, are given in Table No. M.16, where they are compared with the similar rates for England and Wales, the 76 Great Towns, and London.

SMALL POX.

No cases of small pox were notified during the year.

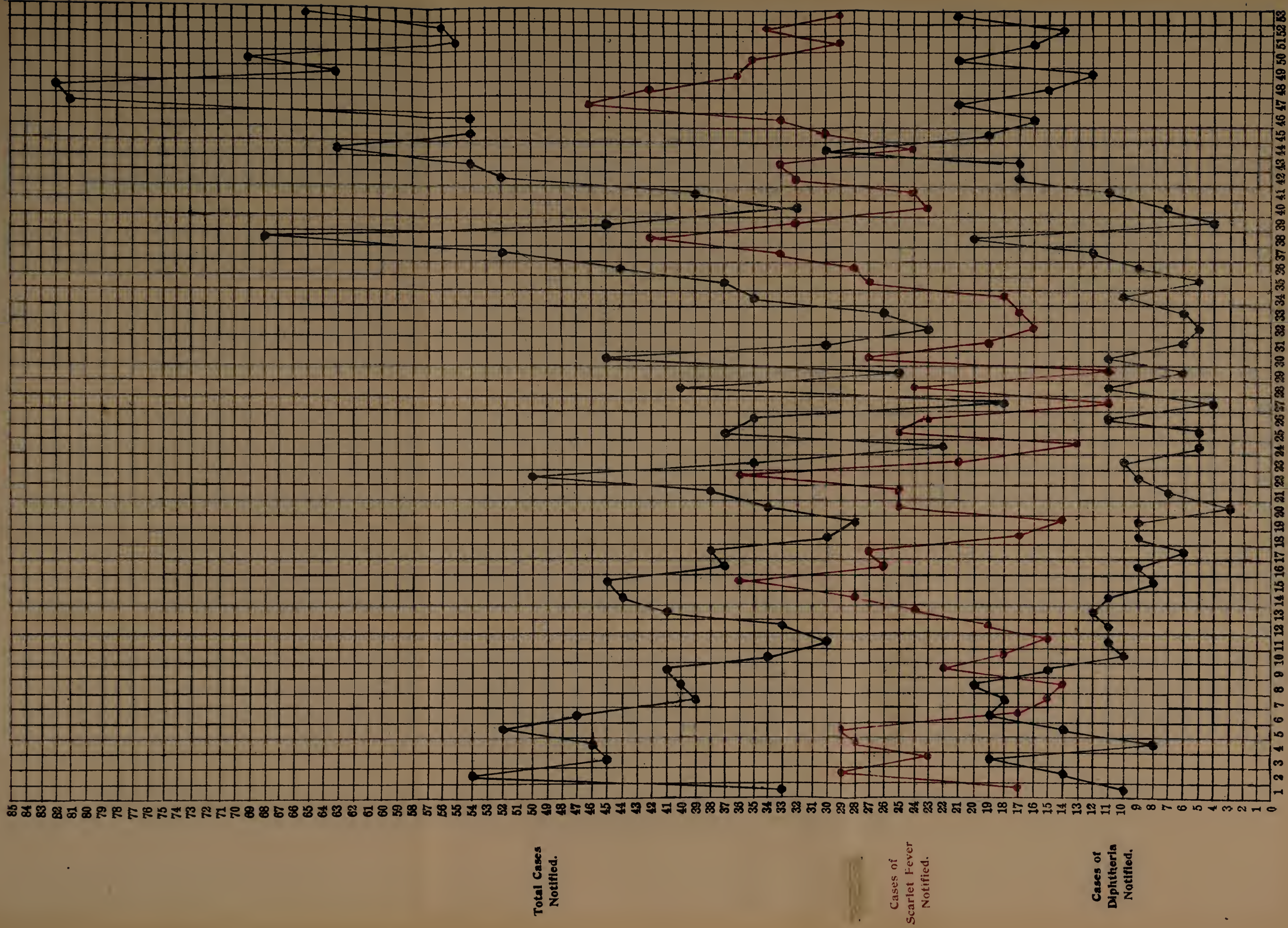
SCARLET FEVER.

There were 1,341 cases of scarlet fever notified during 1908. This number is 297 more than that for the preceding year and 403 above the average for the preceding five years.

The attack rate is therefore 55·0 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 44·1 for the preceding year.

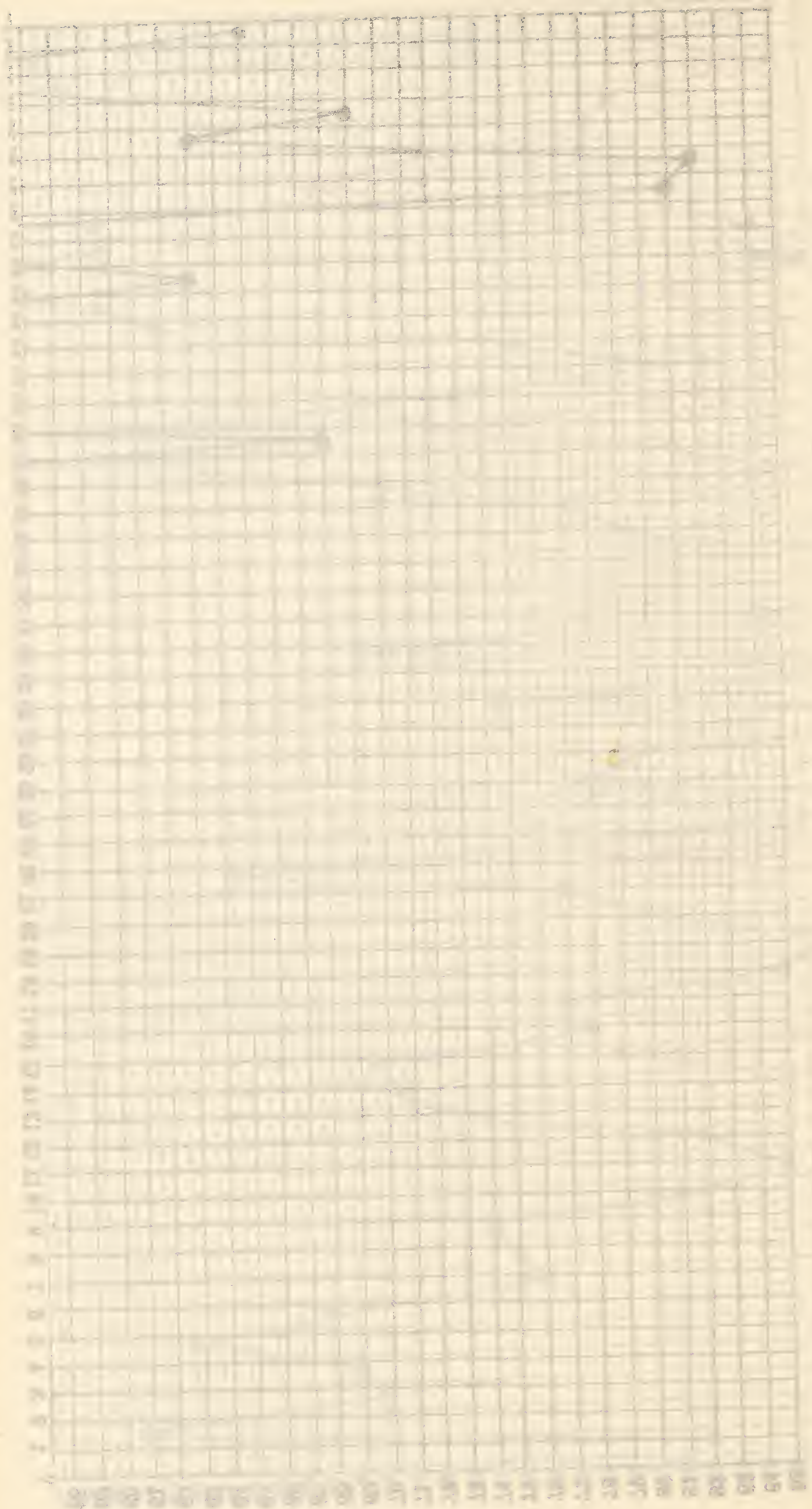
Notifications of Infectious Disease, 1908.

Showing total number of cases notified, also cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria,
in each week of the year.



Manitoba has never refused to accept the federal plan to welcome into its province

any one who comes to it



AGES.	CASES.	DEATHS.	
		TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.
Under 1 year ...	20	5	25·0
1 to 5 „ ...	423	39	9·2
5 to 15 „ ...	780	16	2·0
15 to 25 „ ...	97	5	5·1
25 to 65 „ ...	21	...	...
Over 65 „ ...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	1341	65	4·8

There were 65 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 4·8 per cent. of the cases or 0·26 per thousand of the population.

The cases were spread over the whole year, as shown on the accompanying chart, being most numerous in the month of December, when there were 163 notifications, and fewest in February, when there were 68 notifications.

In respect of age, scarlet fever showed itself to be mainly a disease of youth, 58 per cent. of the cases occurring between the ages of five and fifteen, 9 per cent. were over fifteen years of age, and 33 per cent. were children under five years of age. The mortality, as might be expected, is much the heaviest among the latter, being 9·9 per cent. of the cases, whereas between the ages of five and fifteen and over fifteen the mortality was 2·3 per cent.

1,019 cases, or 76 per cent. of the total were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium.

The accompanying Chart shews the number of cases notified, and the number of deaths from scarlet fever from the year 1883.

It is interesting to observe, that, notwithstanding the increase in the population of the Borough, from 182,000 in 1883 to 240,000 in 1908, the amount of scarlet fever, even in an epidemic year such as 1908 has proved to be, is distinctly less than in previous epidemics, and more especially that the mortality from this disease is so comparatively small.

There has been no special outbreak in connection with school attendance or milk supply, and the disease has doubtless spread in the usual way by contact with an infected person.

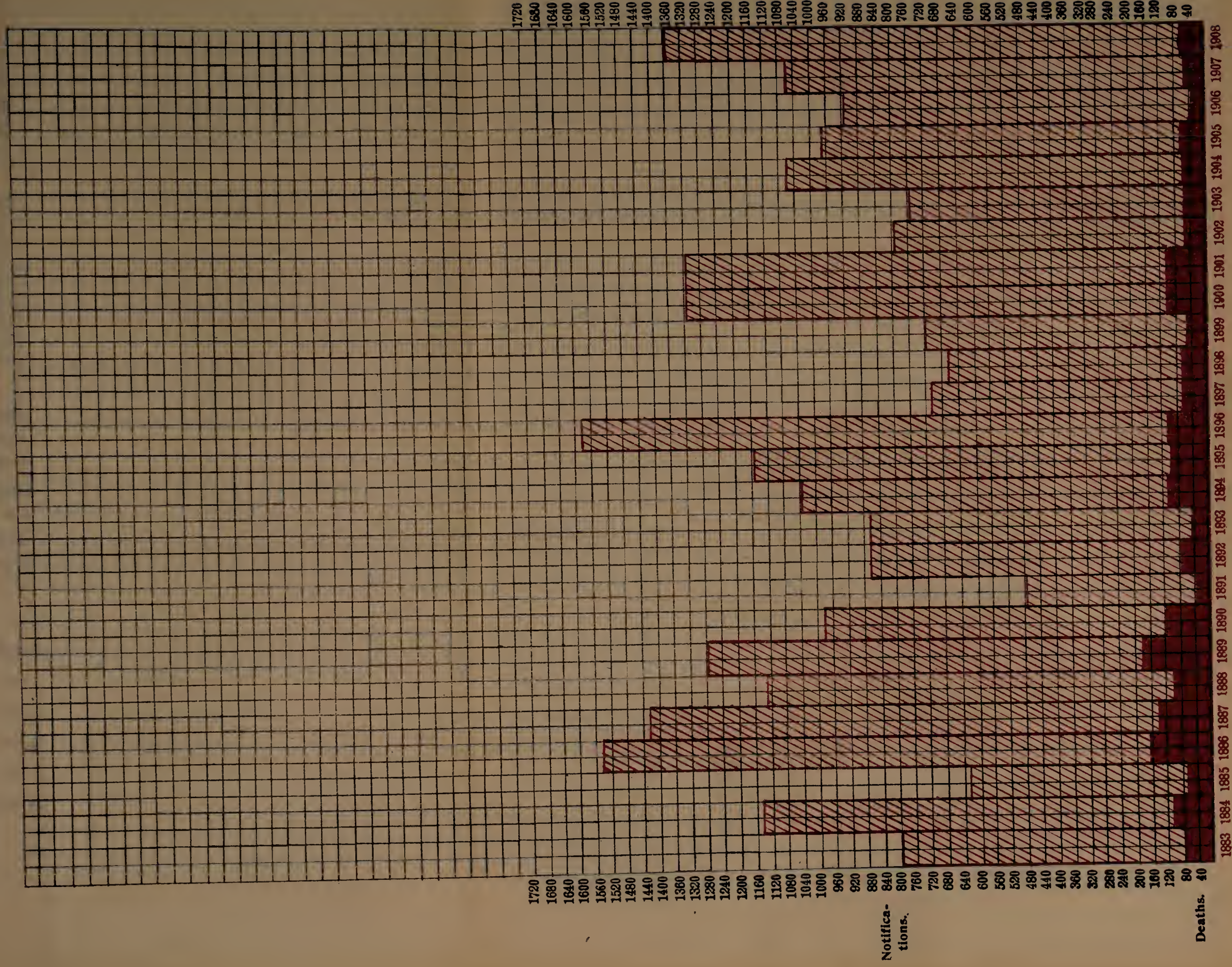
Several overlooked cases have been discovered in the schools, but none of these gave rise to more than three or four cases.

In a mild epidemic such as this, overlooked cases are probably numerous, and are the cause of most of the difficulty experienced in tracing infection and controlling the disease.

Ninety-six, or 7·2 per cent., of the total number of cases were connected with patients who had been returned to their home; as convalescent after treatment in the Sanatorium. In many of these it would be impossible to say that the returned convalescent was actually the source of the infection, but assuming that this was really the case, there appears to have been a steady reduction of the number of "carrier" cases of infection of scarlet fever, which in 1903 was 13·2 per cent. of those discharged after complete desquamation, whereas, in the present year, it is 6 per cent. and desquamation is no longer taken

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of Cases certified in each year 1883--1908, together
with the number of Deaths.



into consideration in deciding the date of the patient's discharge.

The accompanying Table gives the particulars of the Return Cases for 1906, 1907 and 1908.

RETURN CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Total S.F. cases.	Car- riers.	% of Carriers on total cases.	Cases returned within					Total return cases.	% of return cases on total S.F. cases.
				1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	4 weeks.	5 weeks.		
1906...	904	41	4.53	16	23	9	3	4	55	6.08
1907...	1044	71	6.80	24	26	17	12	4	83	7.95
1908...	1341	80	5.96	22	31	27	11	5	96	7.16

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 629 cases of diphtheria notified during 1908, compared with 384 in 1907, and 387 the average for the preceding five years.

There were 125 deaths registered from diphtheria, giving a death rate of 20 per cent. of those attacked, compared with a death rate of 19 per cent. in 1907, and an average for the preceding five years of 23 per cent.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ...	13	5	38.5
1 to 5 years...	248	82	33.1
5 to 15 „ ...	273	38	13.9
15 to 25 „ ...	50	...	...
25 to 65 „ ...	45	...	...
Over 65 „ ...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	629	125	19.9

As shown on the accompanying chart the cases were spread over the whole year, the numbers ranging from 26 in August to 84 in December.

With regard to age, 534 cases or 85 per cent. were children under 15 years of age, and 261 cases or 41 per cent. were children under five years of age, the mortality amongst the latter class being very heavy, the deaths reaching the large proportion of 33 per cent. of the cases.

During the year 2,071 specimens were forwarded to Professor Delepine for bacteriological examination, 308 from medical practitioners and 1,763 from Ladywell Sanatorium. Where a positive result is obtained, an immediate and distinct advantage is gained by practitioner and patient, as it is usually followed up at once by anti-toxin injections.

A negative result is unfortunately not decisive in diphtheria, but the following table will show that the cases giving a negative result were evidently of a less serious character.

	Cases.	Mortality.	Percentage.
Notification of Diphtheria.....	629	125	19'9
Specimens submitted by Medical Practitioner to Bacteriological examination with Positive results	48	5	10'4
Specimens submitted by Medical Practitioner to Bacteriological examination with Negative results.....	260	...	...
Specimens from Ladywell Hospital.....	1726	...	...

The Attack Rate from diphtheria for Salford is consistently higher than that of Manchester and Liverpool respectively, and it appears impossible to satisfactorily account for the constant excess of diphtheria in the Borough. It is perhaps worth noting, in connection with this point, that out of 513 notified cases sent into Ladywell Hospital by the practitioners of the Borough, no less than 135 showed no clinical signs of the disease, and swabs taken from the fauces and nares gave negative results when examined for the Loeffler Bacillus.

Although the total number of cases, 629, is the highest in Salford since the epidemic of 1889 and 1890, there has been no special feature in the outbreak, and the disease has behaved in exactly the same manner as in previous years, except that the cases have been more numerous. The cases have been spread over the whole year, and the greatest number reached in December, following roughly the normal curve. With one small exception of 17 cases, there has been no special outbreak at any school, the cases having been distributed over the whole of the schools of the Borough, and approximately in proportion to the number of their scholars. The cases have been spread over the various wards of the Borough, as shewn in Table 1, approximately in proportion to their population.

A singular fact in connection with the outbreak has been the frequency of "mixed" infections of scarlet fever and diphtheria. The difficulties arising in the hospital from this cause were very great, and before the end of the year the routine practice of taking swabs from every scarlet fever patient admitted was adopted.

Fifty-eight or 9 per cent. of the total number of cases were found to be connected more or less directly with convalescent patients discharged from hospital, many of whom had suffered only from scarlet fever.

The death rate for the cases removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium was 17·2 per cent. of the cases treated, whereas of those treated at home the death rate was 31·9 per cent. This may be due to a lack of confidence in the efficacy of the antitoxin treatment by the general practitioners. It has been shewn again and again that the mortality in diphtheria is reducible in direct ratio with the promptitude with which an efficient dose of anti-toxin is injected. There appears also to be good reason for believing that the early and efficient administration of anti-toxin diminishes the liability to the various sequelæ of the disease, especially paralysis. In order to encourage the use of anti-toxin the Health Committee decided to provide it free of charge, in all cases where the patient might be reasonably supposed to be unable to pay, and since April, when this resolution came into force, 164,000 units have been supplied to practitioners for 37 patients.

An outbreak occurred in the Day Industrial School, six cases being notified. The throats of all the children in the school were examined, and swabs from them submitted to bacteriological examination. Eleven, out of the total of 141 children, showed the presence of bacilli, and were at once excluded. These subsequently developed the disease. The remaining 130 had no diphtheria bacilli present, and remained free from the disease.

Comparing Salford with England and Wales, the 76

Great Towns, and London, the mortality rates per 10,000 living were as follows :—

England and Wales	1
76 Great Towns	2
London	1
Salford	5

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 181 cases of enteric fever notified during 1908, which is an increase of 89 when compared with 1907, and also an increase of 13 on the average of the preceding five years. This gives an attack rate for the Borough of 74 per 100,000 persons living. Out of the 181 cases, 42 died, giving a mortality rate of 23 per cent.

The cases were most numerous in the month of December when there were 45 notifications, and fewest in April when there were 6 notifications.

With regard to age, the cases were most numerous in the age period 25 to 65 years, the number (83) being 46 per cent. of the total cases.

AGES.	CASES	DEATHS.	
		TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.
Under 1 year ...	...	...	...
1 to 5 „ ...	6	2	33'3
5 to 15 „ ...	43	5	11'6
15 to 25 „ ...	48	9	18'7
25 to 65 „ ...	83	25	30'1
Over 65 „ ...	1	1	100'0
TOTAL.....	181	42	23'2

There were 131 cases removed to the Sanatorium, or 72 per cent. of the total cases, as compared with 74 per cent. in 1907, 70 in 1906, 70 in 1905, and 74 in 1904.

In November, there was an outbreak of 24 cases in the district bounded by Cross Lane and Broadway, Ellor Street, Lower Seedley Road and Weaste Lane. As 21 of these cases were situated in the vicinity of Weaste, in a well marked area, a common origin appeared almost a certainty. Careful inquiries, however, failed absolutely to trace any such source of infection—personal contact, common milk supply, and common supply of any other article of diet was absent. The water supply was not implicated, and the cases were not on one main sewer.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 27 cases of this disease notified during the year.

There were 7,264 births during the year, so that the attack rate was 0.4 per cent.

Of these cases 8 died, giving a mortality rate of 30 per cent.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 127 cases of erysipelas during the year 1908, as against 136 in 1907, 142 in 1906, 176 in 1905, 168 in 1904, 161 in 1903, 164 in 1902, and 230 in 1901.

MEASLES.

There were 168 deaths from measles during the year, giving a death rate of 69 per 100,000 living. This rate is considerably more than that for last year, which was 43 ; the numbers for the preceding five years being 1902, 68 ; 1903, 57 ; 1904, 111 ; 1905, 31 ; and 1906, 79.

An arrangement is in existence with the officials of the Education Committee, who advise the department of every case of this disease coming to their notice. The cases are then visited, and the parents advised as to the precautions to be taken.

Leaflets are issued and distributed by the Health Visitors, pointing out the dangerous character of the disease, and advising as to the precautions to be taken to prevent its spread.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 103 deaths from whooping cough during the year, 99 of which occurred among children under five years of age. The death rate for the Borough was 42 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with 60 for 1907, and 41 the average for the past five years. The death rate for England and Wales was 27 per 100,000, and the average for the 76 great towns was 29.

DIARRHŒA.

The death rate from diarrhœa was 0·95 per 1,000 living, as compared with 0·43 last year, 1·46 in 1906, 1·18 in 1905, 1·61 in 1904, and 0·99 in 1903.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

Seventy deaths were returned as directly due to this cause.

PHTHISIS.

The system of voluntary notification, described in the last report, has been continued.

Six hundred and thirty-five cases were notified during the year, as compared with 356 during the 6 months' notification was in force last year.

Of the 635 notifications, 72 were re-notifications of cases already on the books. Most of these are due to re-notification on admission to the Union Hospital at Hope.

Of the 563 new cases, 245 were notified to be visited by the officers of the Department, and 318 were notified on the blue cards, not for visitation.

One hundred and ninety-seven of the cases on the books have died during the year. Sixty-one of these deaths occurred among the cases kept under our immediate observation, and the average length of time, from the commencement of the disease to death, so far as could be ascertained by careful inquiry from the patient and friends, was 22 months, the shortest time being 2 months, and the longest 10 years. The true duration of the disease is obviously longer than the time stated, as the patient would certainly suffer from the disease some time before becoming aware of the fact ; but this period of invasion is so indefinite and variable that no reasonable approximation to its duration can be made.

The mean age at death of patients dying during the year from pulmonary phthisis was—Males, 38 years ; females, 35. From tuberculosis, other than pulmonary phthisis—males, 10 years ; females, 7 years.

From Table A the age and sex distribution of cases and deaths, among those notified, is readily seen. The most noticeable facts are the much greater incidence among males than females, and the advanced age at which many cases commence.

Table B gives the occupation of the cases notified, so far as could be ascertained.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF PHTHISIS
NOTIFIED.

TABLE A.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	No.	Deaths.	No.	Deaths.	No.	Deaths.
Under 10 years ..	12	..	15	2	27	2
10 to 20 „ ..	29	11	42	12	71	23
20 to 30 „ ..	59	15	41	12	100	27
30 to 40 „ ..	88	27	48	25	136	52
40 to 50 „ ..	70	24	28	13	98	37
50 to 60 „ ..	51	22	20	6	71	28
Over 60 . „ ..	53	26	7	2	60	28
TOTALS	362	125	201	72	563	197

TABLE B.
OCCUPATIONS OF THE 563 CASES NOTIFIED.
MALES.

OUTDOOR WORKERS.

1. Building Trades	10	5. Seamen	9
2. Railway Employees . . .	4	6. Travellers	5
3. Carters, Grooms, &c. . .	36	7. Other Outdoor Workers.	13
4. Labourers and Navvies.	131		
		Total	208

INDOOR WORKERS.

1. Employees in Cotton Mills	11	8. Printers	4
2. Colliers	9	9. Joiners and Woodworkers	11
3. Metal Workers	26	10. Licensed Victuallers . . .	1
4. Clerks and Warehousemen	12	11. Dyers	4
5. Plumbers and Painters.	9	12. Other Indoor Workers..	24
6. Tailors	6	13. No occupation stated, including children ..	35
7. Hairdressers	2		
		Total	154

FEMALES.

1. Housewives	72	13. Shirtmakers	3
2. Charwomen	13	14. Tailoresses	2
3. Laundresses	5	15. Machinists	6
4. Weavers	7	16. Macintosh Makers	2
5. Winders	4	17. Cap Makers	1
6. Spinners	2	18. Cigarette Maker	1
7. Reelers	3	19. Screw and Bolt Maker ..	1
8. Warpers	1	20. Theatrical	1
9. Doubler	1	21. No occupation stated, including children ..	51
10. Mill Hands	12		
11. Warehouses and Shops.	3		
12. Domestic Servants	10	Total	201

TABLE C.
DURATION OF THE DISEASE IN CASES VISITED AT THE
TIME OF NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.

	When Notified.	At Death.
Under six months	71	11
Six months	16	3
Over 6 months to 1 year	23	9
„ 1 year to 18 months	44	7
„ 18 months to 2 years	15	9
„ 2 years to 3 years	37	10
„ 3 years	39	12
	245	61

The following circulars and card were printed and sent to the various medical practitioners, who had notified cases that were not to be visited by the officials of this department, on the expiry of 12 months from the date of notification.

Twenty-one of these cards have been sent out, and 18 have been returned. The result has been tabulated below.

No longer under the Doctor's care	4
Improving (one considered cured)	7
Disease progressing	2
Removed from Salford	4
Dead	1
	—
	18
	—

Town Hall,
Salford,
.....19

Dear Sir,
I should be greatly obliged if you would kindly fill in the accompanying Post Card showing the progress of your patient who was notified by you as suffering from Phthisis on.....but not to be visited by the Officers of this Department.

Yours truly,
C. H. TATTERSALL,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dr.
.....19

- of.....is—
- (a) no longer under my care.
 - (b) improving.
 - (c) disease progressing.
 - (d) removed from Salford.
 - (e) dead.

Signed.....
(Please strike out all but the line applicable).

CASES SUBMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL STAFF FOR REMOVAL
TO DELAMERE.

No. of Cases submitted for examination	.....	30
„ „ approved	.....	19
„ „ sent	.....	16

Two of the approved cases are waiting for vacant beds. One of the approved on further examination was found to be unfit. This case developed very rapidly, and proved fatal.

The following are the particulars of the 16 cases sent to Delamere, with a statement as to their present condition :—

SALFORD CASES TREATED IN DELAMERE.

Initials.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
B. M.	17	March 31st, 1908.	August 4th, 1908.	In good health.	In Delamere 18 weeks, and gained $16\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Since discharge has gained another 5 lbs. Discharged from Hardman Street as cured.
A. B.	7	March 31st .	Sept. 15th .	In good health but thinner.	In Delamere 24 weeks, and gained 6 lbs. 10 ozs., and grown $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. When last visited was much thinner. There was no cough and no expectoration. Discharged from Hospital as cured. Is able to go to school.
S. L.	29	March 31st .	August 4th .	Bad	Was in Delamere 18 weeks, and gained 7 lbs. Has broken down again, and is in poor health. Haemoptysis has again occurred.
T. M.		March 31st .	June 2nd . . .	Died June 18th, 1908.	Was in Delamere 11 weeks ; improved at first, and then lost flesh, and died of Tubercular Meningitis on 18th June, 1908.
R. M.	29	March 31st .	May 12th . .	Good	Was in Delamere 6 weeks, gained 7 lbs. 12 ozs. Not so well as when first discharged, but still in good health. Left at her own request for family reasons.
C. O.	16	June 9th . .	August 4th .	Good	Was in Delamere 6 weeks, gained 3 lbs. 9 ozs. Has gained $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. since discharged.

SALFORD CASES TREATED IN DELAMERE.—*Continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
S. C.	10	July 7th ...	Dec. 1st ...	Good	Was in Delamere 19 weeks, gained 10 lbs. 12 ozs. Since discharged has lost 12 ozs. Is keeping in good health.
J. B.	19	July 21st...	Aug. 18th..	Died December 23rd 1908.	Was in Delamere 4 weeks, and gained 3 lbs. As there was no further improvement he was discharged. Failed very much towards the end of year, and died of general Tuberculosis, on December 23rd.
B. H.	14	Aug. 11th..	Dec. 1st ...	Looks very well.	In 16 weeks. Gained 15 lbs., and grew $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Her mother says that she does not spit, but is troubled with a hard cough. Complains of pains in her back.
M. N.	32	July 28th ..	Dec. 1st ...	Good	Was in Delamere 18 weeks, and gained 28 lbs. Doctor has told him that one of his lungs is still affected, but he is in good health.
A. E.	34	Sept. 9th ..	Dec. 8th ..	Not so well .	Was in 13 weeks. Gained at first 14 lbs., then was very ill with Diarrhœa and lost, altogether has gained 10 lbs. Still suffers from Diarrhœa, but cough has all gone.
W. D.	31	August 4th .	Dec. 22nd .	Looking well.	Was in 19 weeks. Gained 12 lbs. 8 ozs. at first, then caught a chill and had pneumonia, and lost 12 lbs. Gained 3 lbs. the week before he came out. Was bad the first week he was out, but has improved.
W. P.	18	Aug. 25th .	.....	.....	In Delamere at present.
R. S.	21	Dec. 15th .	.....	.....	In Delamere at present.
A. B.	28	Dec. 15th ..	.....	.....	In Delamere at present.
Mrs. Field	41	Dec. 22nd..	.....	.....	In Delamere at present.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM
PHTHISIS IN 1908.

AGE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Under 10 years	20	8	28
10—20 ,,	18	18	36
20—30 ,,	28	24	52
30—40 ,,	54	45	99
40—50 ,,	48	28	76
50—60 ,,	45	14	59
Over 60 ,,	26	7	33
Totals	239	144	383

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM
TUBERCULOSIS OTHER THAN PHTHISIS IN 1908.

AGE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Under 10 years	58	58	116
10—20 ,,	13	8	21
20—30 ,,	7	4	11
30—40 ,,	5	..	5
40—50 ,,	4	2	6
50—60 ,,	..	..	..
Over 60 ,,	1	1	2
Totals	88	73	161

The following circular was issued to practitioners who had failed to notify any cases of Phthisis.

*Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Salford,
29th May, 1908.*

Dear Sir,

I regret to observe that you have not made use of the Phthisis Notification Cards which were sent to you in June last.

It is extremely desirable that the statistics, as to the existence of Phthisis in the Borough, should be made as complete as possible, and this end can only be secured by the kindly co-operation of the medical practitioners.

All notifications will be treated as strictly confidential, and you may feel quite comfortable that notifications on the blue forms will not lead to any action whatever from this Department.

Yours faithfully,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dr.

TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK.

Eighty-four samples of milk were submitted to Professor Delepine for examination for Tuberculosis during the year, 63 of which were obtained from farmers' cans at the railway stations, 20 at farms outside the Borough, and 1 at a dairy inside the Borough.

Of the 63 samples, 10 were returned as tuberculous, and in 7 cases the farms were visited. Of the 21 farm and dairy samples, 15 were returned as being non-tuberculous, and 3 as tuberculous. In the case of the 3 samples, which

were found to be tuberculous, 3 cows which were affected, were destroyed.

The result of the 3 remaining samples is not yet known.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Isolation.—Out of the total, 2,312 cases of infectious disease notified during the year, 1,707, or 74 per cent., were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium, and there isolated.

Disinfection.—All infected bedding has been stoved in the steam disinfecter.

During the year 7 schools were disinfected, in consequence of the prevalence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles.

Bacteriology.—489 specimens in suspected cases of enteric fever, diphtheria, and phthisis have been sent to Professor Delepine, of the Owens College, for examination and the following is the result of the work done during the year 1908 :—

ENTERIC FEVER.—89 examinations made, positive reactions obtained 42, or 47·2 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.—308 examinations made, and the specific bacilli were found in 48 cases, or 15·6 per cent.

LADYWELL HOSPITAL.—1,763 examinations for diphtheria were made, 283 positive, and 1,480 negative.

PHTHISIS.—92 tests were made, and tubercle bacilli were found in 32 cases, or 34·8 per cent.

School attendance has been regulated in the manner described in Part IV. of this report.

Library books from infected homes are either disinfected or retained for the use of the patients in the hospital.

TABLE I I.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.																
	At All Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordsall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	Hope.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																		65 and upwards.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria(including Membranous croup)	629	13	248	273	50	45	629	32	53	36	24	26	59	38	25	67	27	28	44	32	64	30	44
Erysipelas.....	127	4	4	11	12	88	127	4	13	8	9	4	9	4	5	9	2	6	7	12	9	7	19
Scarlet fever	1341	20	423	780	97	21	1341	86	142	84	54	60	62	33	66	110	74	79	40	62	189	67	133
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	181	..	6	43	48	83	181	2	3	14	15	14	15	5	10	11	11	5	8	14	16	22	16
Relapsing fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ...	7	..	3	2	1	1	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ...	27	..	..	..	7	20	27	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	..	3	3	1	..	1	3	2	1
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	2312	37	684	1109	215	258	2312	126	214	143	104	112	146	83	106	200	117	119	99	121	281	128	213

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables M₂ and 3.

TABLE 12.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FROM EACH WARD REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordall.	Trafford.	Charlesown.	St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	H
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Mem'ous croup)	513	24	39	30	18	21	51	34	21	59	20	25	35	30	49	27	30
Erysipelas.....	23	..	2	..	1	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Scarlet Fever.....	1019	49	118	69	45	53	49	27	58	94	61	58	26	52	131	42	87
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	132	2	1	9	9	12	10	5	8	10	9	3	6	13	11	13	11
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	16	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	2	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1707	75	162	108	74	92	116	69	87	166	93	86	67	96	195	87	134

H, Ladywell Sanatorium; H1, Small-pox Hospital, Drinkwater Park, in the Prestwich district. (W) workhouse.

TABLE 13.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1908.

YEAR.	Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	FEVER.				Erysipelas.	Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Continued.	Puerperal.		
1883	6	805	81	293	14	...	21	...	1220
1884	5	1154	99	422	35	...	14	...	1729
1885	11	632	54	205	32	...	15	...	949
1886	...	1536	41	288	5	...	12	...	1882
1887	4	1427	83	368	7	...	11	...	1900
Average 5 years	5	1111	72	315	19	...	15	...	1537
1888	52	1128	175	572	31	...	26	...	1984
1889	...	1283	691	485	3	...	14	...	2476
1890	...	985	704	383	6	4	22	76	2180
1891	...	483	231	377	1	6	13	53	1164
1892	7	865	231	347	5	5	26	86	1572
Average 5 years	12	948	406	433	9	3	20	43	1874
1893	168	865	261	563	5	12	30	147	2051
1894	35	1043	242	316	1	14	21	130	1802
1895	4	1167	194	382	...	11	19	111	1888
1896	2	1579	158	291	7	12	24	114	2187
1897	...	714	103	291	...	14	13	121	1256
Average 5 years	42	1074	192	369	3	13	21	125	1836
1898	..	659	97	367	16	14	31	146	1330
1899	...	723	184	273	3	20	26	153	1382
1900	6	1317	309	335	2	8	21	179	2177
1901	...	1320	420	317	1	8	33	230	2329
1902	23	780	292	207	43	6	16	164	1531
Average 5 years	6	960	260	300	13	11	25	174	1750
1903	175	737	335	178	...	1	13	161	1600
1904	57	1043	422	202	10	7	21	168	1930
1905	3	960	363	142	...	7	26	176	1677
1906	...	904	432	225	...	1	21	142	1725
1907	8	1044	384	92	...	5	23	136	1692
Average 5 years	49	938	387	168	2	4	21	157	1725
1908	...	1341	629	181	...	7	27	127	2312

TABLE I 4.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SICKNESS, AND THE DEATHS
REGISTERED IN SALFORD, DURING THE SEVERAL
MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1908.

Months.	Small-Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.		Typhoid Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Typhus Fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	...	...	126	5	65	16	22	7	4	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	68	4	72	17	11	6	1	...	...	...
March	...	...	76	8	44	15	7	4	2	...	...	...
April	...	...	134	8	43	10	6	...	2	...	...	...
May	...	...	100	5	28	6	10	1	4	1	...	...
June	...	...	82	3	31	7	9	1	2	1	...	...
July	...	...	92	1	38	8	9	2	4	1	...	...
August	...	...	78	4	26	5	9	1	...	1	...	...
September ...	...	...	158	9	52	6	15	5	3	1	...	...
October	..	...	113	4	75	7	7	3	3	2	...	...
November ...	...	...	151	8	71	10	31	2	1	1	...	...
December ...	...	...	163	6	84	18	45	10	1	...	...	...
Totals...	...	...	1341	65	629	125	181	42	27	8	...	...

TABLE I 5.
SALFORD CASES TREATED IN THE CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908	
	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.
Small Pox	...	...	4	1	...	...	22	...	165	6	54	2	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	510	33	1012	81	979	85	588	45	592	41	797	45	767	55	695	39	818	50	1040	62
Diphtheria	85	34	133	36	239	73	151	30	207	43	277	67	236	58	279	59	269	44	378	88
Typhus Fever	3	...	1	1	1	1	39	12	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever.....	150	32	178	42	166	46	119	29	107	33	129	37	99	32	147	29	61	20	119	34
Continued Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	11	3	7	1	11	3	5	1	5	2	6	3	11	3	13	4	13	4	15	8
Erysipelas	35	2	16	2	29	2	34	4	30	2	34	4	48	6	40	4	30	4	24	1
*Ill-defined or all other Diseases ...	154	12	74	12	77	8	203	9	51	1	87	3	77	...	82	8	81	10	176	9
Total	950	116	1425	176	1502	218	1161	130	1157	128	1391	165	1241	154	1256	143	1280	132	1752	202

*The Ill-defined cases include the Nursing Staff who may have been ill.

TABLE 16.
CASES FROM OUT-DISTRICTS TREATED IN THE CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907.		1908	
	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	28	5	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	74	12	316	24	377	26	462	29	204	9	198	9	175	10	163	5	180	10	196	9
Diphtheria	76	25	161	37	166	33	180	32	133	26	83	13	42	8	44	8	44	7	45	6
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	46	12	38	13	70	22	52	9	21	7	32	6	21	8	26	1	38	4	33	10
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	...
Erysipelas	2	...	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	...	5	1	2	1	1	1	6	...	4	...
Ill-defined	18	4	17	2	18	2	19	1	14	1	14	...	10	...	10	1	11	2	5	...
Total	216	53	538	79	634	85	726	73	402	48	340	30	253	27	245	16	281	24	285	25

TABLE I 7.

NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA
FOR YEARS 1883 TO 1908.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1883	81	24	29·6
1884	99	22	22·2
1885	54	17	31·5
1886	41	12	29·3
1887	83	21	25·3
1888	175	61	34·9
1889	691	206	29·8
1890	704	206	29·3
1891	231	78	33·8
1892	231	55	23·8
1893	261	56	21·4
1894	242	64	26·4
1895	194	73	37·6
1896	158	52	32·9
1897	103	32	31·1
1898	97	33	34·0
1899	184	75	40·8
1900	309	90	29·1
1901	420	140	33·3
1902	292	75	25·7
1903	335	86	25·7
1904	422	116	27·5
1905	363	81	22·3
1906	432	90	20·8
1907	384	74	19·3
1908	629	125	19·9

SECTION III.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT.

SECTION III.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The staff of the Department consists of an Assistant Medical Officer, a Veterinary Surgeon, and 17 Inspectors, including three Lady Inspectors. There are also 12 Health Visitors working jointly with this Department and the Ladies' Health Society.

Systematic Inspection and Abatement of Nuisances.—

The systematic inspection of the Borough was conducted during the year 1908, on the same lines as in previous years. The result of the inspections may be gathered from a perusal of the "Register of Work Done," which is to be found at the end of this section of the report. It shows that the number of complaints received at the office of the Department was 3,542, as compared with 3,352 received in 1907, also that 8,225 dwelling-houses were inspected during the year.

The details of each section of the work will be found under the special heading.

Housing of the Working Classes.

The demolition or remodelling of back to back houses has been steadily carried on during the year, although no closing orders were issued by the Borough Council.

Several blocks of property were submitted by the Health Committee to the Council for closure, but the Council deferred the question, and the necessary orders were not issued.

Still 151 houses unfit for habitation were demolished, and 193 were remodelled and made satisfactory.

415 new houses have been erected in the Borough during the year, and 151 have been demolished.

Alteration of Privy Middens and Pail Closets to Water Closets.

This alteration under the 1899 Salford Corporation Act, has been steadily progressing. During the year 640 pail closets have been altered to water closets, and the Corporation has contributed £2 per closet towards the cost of these alterations.

1,780 privy middens have also been converted to water closets entirely at the expense of the owners of the property.

Since this work commenced, 16,850 privy middens and 3,852 pail closets have been converted or demolished, so that, whereas, in 1899 there were 8,845 pail closets, 20,750 privy middens, and 15,200 water closets, at the close of 1908, the numbers were—

3,900 Privy Middens.

4,993 Pail Closets.

37,884 Water Closets.

Common Lodging Houses.—There were 33 Common Lodging Houses on the register at the end of the year,

including the Model Lodging House in Bloom Street, Five are in the Crescent Ward, twelve in Islington, one in Ordsall, one in St. Matthias, one in St. Paul's, three in St. Thomas', one in Trafford, and nine in Trinity Wards.

These houses contain 207 rooms, with 1,018 beds. The average number of beds occupied per night were 970 beds for males and nine for females.

1,937 inspections were made during the day-time, and 61 in the night-time.

One application for registration was refused, as the premises were unsuitable for use as a Common Lodging House.

These Lodging Houses have been kept in good and clean condition during the year, and the Bye-laws have been observed. There are some houses registered which are unsuitable for their purpose, but unfortunately so long as the keepers avoid offences against the Bye-laws there is no legal power to revise the register.

The Lodging House accommodation is ample for the needs of the Borough, and no overcrowding has taken place.

Houses Sub-let in Lodgings.

There are 330 houses let in apartments in the Borough; these contain 1,326 rooms. 125 houses were registered during the year, and 129 were discontinued.

The houses referred to under this heading, are houses of a rent of £16 per annum or less, in which, not less than two lodgers are accommodated. It also includes houses

which are let off in rooms to various tenants, and in that case some houses of larger rental come under the regulations.

The registration of these houses gives us power to inspect them at any time. They have been inspected from time to time, and they have received 982 inspections in the day-time, and 59 inspections at night.

An improved code of Bye-laws would assist in bettering the condition of these houses.

There was one prosecution for keeping a Sub-let House in a dirty condition, and a fine of 10s. and costs was inflicted.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.

There are 22 Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough, containing 98 rooms and 253 beds ; this is one less than last year.

There have been 28 applications for renewals and new licenses, four of these have been refused, and three have been given up during the year.

The Bye-laws in force regulating these houses have been carried out, and the houses generally kept in good and clean condition.

974 visits have been made during the day-time, and 42 visits during the night-time.

Three persons were prosecuted before the Magistrates for keeping unlicensed Seamen's Lodging Houses, and were fined in all £6 5s.

Unfortunately in the neighbourhood of the Docks where these houses are required, the property existing at the time of the completion of the Ship Canal was generally small, and consequently not well suited to the purpose of Seamen's Lodging Houses. No houses have been erected specially for this purpose.

Workshops.

The inspection of the workshops in the Borough has been carried on by the District Inspectors and the Lady Inspector of Workshops.

It is found that in the majority of cases, employers are willing to do everything in their power to maintain efficient sanitation in the workshops.

The great difficulty in the larger workshops still lies in the matter of ventilation. In most cases efficient ventilation is provided, but the employees are unwilling to use the apparatus. In such cases the dangers of working in bad atmosphere are pointed out by the Inspectors, and the results are generally satisfactory.

Special work has been done this year with reference to overcrowding in workshops during overtime ; nine cases of this have been found, and the employers in each case have been severely cautioned.

Many cautions have also been given as regards workshops and bakehouses not being kept in a cleanly state, but in this matter there is once more a distinct improvement.

Re Outworkers.—The women outworkers' premises are visited by the Lady Inspector of Workshops, and those of the men by the District Inspectors.

Owing to bad trade, the workers have not been, in most cases, so busy ; in consequence the women workers have been better able to attend to their household duties, and their homes have been more carefully attended to.

Several cases of Phthisis have occurred in outworkers' houses, and these have been carefully watched to prevent, as far as possible, the infection of the work.

Where other infectious diseases occur in outworkers' dwellings, any work found on the premises is disinfected, and further work forbidden, until the risk of infection is at an end.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

A.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	17	...	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	2014	50	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report).	...	...	...
Total.....	2031	50	...

B.—Defects Found.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	38	38	...	...
Want of ventilation	8	8	...	...
Overcrowding.....	9	9	...	...
Want of drainage of floors.....	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	7	7	...	...
†Sanitary accommo- dation	insufficient	10	10	...
	unsuitable or defective.....	31	31	...
	not separate for sexes	3	3	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	25	25	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Total.....	132	132	...	...

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8. of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

C.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.												Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE- SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.						
	List received from Employers.						Sending twice in the year.							Instances.	(14)	(15)	Prosecutions.	(17)	Orders made, S. 110.	Prosecutions, S. 109, 110.			
	Sending once in the year.			Sending twice in the year.			Lists.			Outworkers.											Outworkers.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)					
Wearing Apparel—																							
1. Making, &c.	8	3	8	3	8	4	453	12	..	..	..	523	6	2	..	5	..	..					
2. Cleaning and washing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Lace, lace curtains and nets.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Artificial flowers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Nets, other than wire nets.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Tents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Sacks	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	16	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Furniture and upholstery ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Fur pulling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Feather sorting	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Umbrellas, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Paper bags and boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Basket making	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Brush making.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Racquet and tennis balls ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Stuffed toys.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
File making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Electro plate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Cables and chains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Cart gear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Locks, latches and keys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Anchors and grapnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Pea picking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Total.....	8	3	8	5	8	26	493	29	..	..	..	568	6	2	..	5	..	..					

D.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tenement Workshops	16
Domestic Workshops	199
Laundries	26
Workshop Bakehouses	295
Other Workshops	570
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	1106

E.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	28
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	Notified by H.M. Inspector... 19 Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector 19
Other	13
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year.....	...
In use at the end of the year	11

F.—ADDITIONAL SANITATION FOR RETAIL BAKEHOUSES.
SECTION 97—102.

Number of such premises in the district, 295.

Note to their sanitary condition. Ground floor bakehouses—Good.
Underground „ —Satisfactory.

Action taken as to retail bakehouses in 1908, 25.

Action taken.	No. of Defects found.	Notices served.	Legal Pro-ceedings	Defects rem-edied.	Remarks.
As to Closets, &c., Sec. 97	..	..	..	..	
As to Water Cisterns, Sec. 97 ..	..	..	..	..	
As to Drain Openings, Sec. 97 ..	..	..	..	..	
As to Limewashing, &c., Sec. 97.	25	7	..	25	
As to Sleeping Places, Sec. 100 ..	..	..	..	..	

Any proceedings under Section 98 as to retail bakehouses sanitarily unfit, Nil.

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

Number of such premises in district, 11 certified.

Number certified by District Council under Section 101 (2) in 1908. Nil.

BAKEHOUSES, 1908.

Registered	295
Added to Register	56
Discontinued	71
Number of Underground Bakehouses Certified by Authority	11
Total Number of Ovens.....	372
Employees—Males	208
Females	167
Notices Served	7

Milkshops.—There were 636 milkshops on the register at the end of 1908. 80 were discontinued during the year, and 108 newly registered. 1,066 visits were made during the year. 13 cases of Scarlet Fever, three cases of Enteric Fever, and one of Diphtheria occurred in milkshops during 1908. These were removed to the Sanatorium, and precautions taken to prevent the spread of disease.

Professor Delepine is engaged in preparing a special report on the general question of the examination of milk for the presence of dirt.

He has examined and reported upon 72 samples. These have been divided into three groups :—

1. Clean—Sediment under 25 parts per 100,000 by volume.
2. Doubtful—over 25 and under 50.
3. Dirty—50 parts and over.

Thus of the 72 samples :—

- 47 or 65·3 per cent. were clean.
- 14 or 19·4 per cent. were doubtful.
- 11 or 15·3 per cent. were dirty.

The further details of the examinations of these milks will be dealt with when Professor Delepine presents his report.

The milk obtained from three cows belonging to a farmer in the country was found to be tuberculous, and the farmer was prevailed upon to have the cows destroyed. This was carried out.

Sale of Food and Drugs.—899 samples have been pur-

chased for analysis during the year, and only 0·9 per cent. of those proved to be adulterated. 419 of these samples were obtained in an official manner, in order to find out fraudulent dealers, especially in the sale of butter and margarine.

The greatest amount of adulteration was found in milk, 1·7 per cent. of the samples being adulterated. Eight persons were prosecuted and fined in all £6 12s. 6d.

Shop Hours Acts.—568 visits have been paid to shops in the Borough during the year.

Cautions have been given in 16 instances.

An Order was made during the year for the closing of Barbers' and Hairdressers' Shops in the Borough at stated hours each day. This Order was confirmed by the Secretary of State, on September 26th, and came into operation from that date.

The hours of closing are :—

Monday at 8-30 o'clock p.m.	
Tuesday at 1	„
Wednesday at 9-30	„
Thursday at 9-0	„
Friday at 9-30	„
Saturday at 11-0	„

The shops are kept under observation ; in one case it was found necessary to issue a caution, but generally, the Order appears to be strictly observed.

Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Inspector Crossley was appointed Official Sampler under the Act. No samples have been taken.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Smoke Nuisance.—Particulars as to smoke nuisances caused by firms during the year, 1908, and dealt with by the Health Committee :—

46 notices were issued under the Public Health Act.

20 firms were summoned by the Health Committee for smoke nuisance during the year 1908, and fined in the aggregate £33 12s. 6d.

Locomotive Engines on the Ship Canal, and also on a branch line from the Ship Canal, have been the cause of nuisance ; one Company was summoned and fined £3 and costs, and another Company was fined £5 and costs for permitting dense smoke therefrom.

During the year 1908, 4,250 smoke observations have been made, as against 3,906 in the year 1907, and 3,662 in the year 1906.

724 stokers and others were cautioned by the Inspector for negligence in firing the furnaces under their charge ; at the same time 86 firms were reported to and dealt with by the Health Committee ; also 724 cautionary notices were issued to firms with a table of smoke observations taken from their chimneys.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALF-HOURLY OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in half-an-hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	1831	43·1
One Minute	1504	35·4
Two Minutes	353	8·3
Three Minutes	475	11·2
Over Three Minutes	87	2·0
Total Observations taken	4250	100·0

Diseases of Animals.—No case of Foot and Mouth Disease, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Glanders, Rabies, Anthrax or Swine Fever occurred in the Borough during the year 1908.

Parasitic Mange.—There were five outbreaks of this disease, five horses being affected.

Slaughter Houses.—There were 19 Slaughter Houses in use during 1908, being the same as the preceding year. These have been regularly inspected by the Veterinary Inspector and the District Inspectors.

Shippons.—There were 10 Shippons accommodating 230 cows in use in the year 1908, which is a decrease of two as compared with the preceding year.

Pig Keeping.—Complaints were received with regard to a nuisance arising from the keeping of pigs in

a yard in the vicinity of Cross Lane. An Order of Council was obtained for the removal of the pigs.

Offensive Trades.—The following is a list of the offensive trades in the Borough.

Nature of Trades.	Borough.	Discon- tinued.	Newly Registered.
Tripe Dressing	9	...	...
Soap Works	3	...	...
Oil and Tallow	1	...	...
Tanneries	1	...	...
Varnish and Tar	3	...	...
Skin Mat Makers	2	...	...
Rubber Works	5	...	...
Gut Scrapers	3	...	...
Total	27	...	...

There was one complaint during the year respecting one of these premises, namely, a soap works, but the nuisance was abated.

Canal Boats Acts.—

Number of canal boats inspected.....	1243
Number of canal boats conforming to Acts	1059
Number of canal boats with one or more infringements.....	184
Total number of infringements.....	241

Registration	—
Notification of change of master	—
Absence of certificates	14
Marking	14
Overcrowding	2
Separation of sexes	24
Cleanliness	68
Ventilation	—
Ventilators obstructed	4
Painting.....	3
Provision of water vessel	19
Removal of bilge water.....	4
Boats defective and leaking	72
Admittance of Inspector	—
Notification of infectious disease	—
Dilapidation	—
Certificates not identifying owners	1
Loading manure without tight bulkheads	—
Number of notices served	33

Other steps taken to secure compliance. 14 letters were written to the Owners, and 50 calls were made on Owners.

Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection. None.

Legal Proceedings were taken in two instances as follows :—

For non-separation of sex, Master fined 10s. and costs (13s.)

For dirty cabin, Master fined 20s. and costs (23s.)

Number of Boats on Register. Not a Registration Authority.

Cabin boats registered to carry	4795½
Men found on the boats	1874
Women found on the boats	714
Children under 12 years found on the boats..	709

Surprise visits were made at 6 a.m. to 76 canal boats for the detection of non-separation of sexes and overcrowding.

Drainage Inspection.—The testing and examination of all existing drainage is carried out by this Department. Three Inspectors and four Labourers are kept continually at work examining drainage, and the following table gives the detailed results of their labours :—

Number of tests made	977
„ applications from householders	74
„ houses affected by the tests	2582
„ notices and reports issued	621
„ notices and reports complied with	615
„ drain inlets opened and cleared	741

INSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND.

Defects.	No. of cases.
Number of drains wholly and partly choked	463
„ drains defectively constructed	827
„ gully traps badly laid	179
„ drains defectively trapped.....	96
„ waste pipes defectively trapped or connected to drains	28
„ downspouts connected to drains	126
„ soil pipes with leaking joints or defectively ventilated	46
„ defective water closets	87
Total defects.....	1852

RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DRAINS.

Number of tests applied	4750
„ houses affected	4523
„ passage drains (tests)	56

MODE WHEEL AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

Staff.—The work of this Department is supervised by an Inspector, who devotes part of his time only to this work. Under his control there are seven drivers, six disinfectors, one of whom attends to the steam disinfecting machine, and two labourers who clean the public conveniences in the Borough.

There are six horses, four ambulances, and four bedding vans.

The Disinfecting Machine is a large Goddard, Massey and Warner's high pressure stove.

The following are the details of the work carried out during the year :—

Salford Cases.—1,687 journeys were made by the ambulances ; 507 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing.

1,834 houses were disinfected, involving the disinfection of 4,142 rooms. 5,383 bundles of clothing were disinfected by steam at the Station.

Out-District Cases.—294 journeys were made by the ambulances ; 31 journeys were made for the removal

of infected bedding and clothing ; 222 bundles of clothing have been disinfected by steam at the Station.

Five journeys were also made for the removal of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority ; disinfection has been carried out on five ships stationed at the Manchester Ship Canal, and 33 bundles of clothing and bedding have been disinfected.

Forty-two journeys were made for the removal of convalescent cases from the Ladywell Sanatorium to their homes.

Four contacts with infectious disease were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

Disinfection has been carried out at seven schools in the Borough during the year.

A large number of books from private libraries have been disinfected and returned.

Nineteen Midwives were bathed at the Station, and their clothing and various instruments disinfected.

WORK OF THE LADY HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors, who are partly paid by the Ladies' Health Society and partly by the Corporation have continued the work (which was set out in detail in last year's report), of educating mothers in the proper way to care for their infants, and making general sanitary inspections This work has been supervised by the Lady Superintendents, who so kindly give their services for this purpose, and by Miss Leresche, the Lady Inspector, who has special charge of this work.

A new district was opened in November, which includes almost the whole of Lower Broughton.

The work done in connection with ordinary Sanitary Inspection is detailed in the following table.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS FOR YEAR 1908.

Districts.	No. of Cottages in District.	Total No. of Visits.	Houses Dirty.	Houses Overcrowded.	Houses Linewashed since last Visit.	Defective Drainage, Choked Drain Inlets, and Choked W.C's.	No. of Complaints forwarded to Health Department
St. Simon's	1389	5188	221	...	227	32	60
Silk Street.....	1390	4781	539	8	98	48	125
Greengate	1449	4280	288	8	113	2	25
Adelphi	1065	3506	134	17	89	221	400
Ellor Street	3188	4169	53	14	377	25	145
Ordsall	2396	3650	207	12	199	19	122
Cross Lane	2183	4557	4	11	90	84	216
Docks.....	1473	4466	819	15	483	48	65
Regent Road	2170	4664	75	1	244	38	50
Whit Lane.....	3251	4212	801	...	91	22	77
Higher Broughton ...	1877	2957	362	5	170	55	295
Totals.....	21831	46430	3503	91	2181	594	1580

MIDWIVES ACT.

There are 52 midwives on the register practising in Salford. These are regularly visited, and their books, instruments, &c., inspected by the Lady Inspector under supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and midwives are encouraged to consult with the Medical Officer of Health when cases of difficulty arise.

Two midwives removed from the district, one discontinued practice, and two were struck off the Rolls. Five were newly registered, the total number remaining the same as last year.

During the year two midwives have been reported to the Central Midwives Board, one for failing to notify her intention to practice (she had previously been notified to the Central Midwives Board for failing to take temperature and declared her intention of retiring from practice) and one for drunkenness. In both cases the Central Midwives Board removed their names from the Roll of Midwives.

The total number of Births during 1908 was 7,264, of these 5,541, or 76·3 per cent., were attended by midwives and 1,723, or 23·7 per cent., by medical practitioners.

There were 27 cases of puerperal fever notified during the year, of which 14 occurred in the practice of midwives. These were thoroughly inquired into, and every care taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

There was no evidence in any case to lead to the belief that carelessness or ignorance on the part of the midwife had caused the disease.

384 notifications of calling in medical practitioners have been received, the causes being the following :—

Postpartum Hæmorrhage	17
Abnormal Presentations	29
Inertia of Uterus.....	14
	—
<i>Carried forward</i>	60

<i>Brought forward</i>	60
Deformed Pelvis	5
Ruptured Perineum	48
Rise of Temperature	58
Accidental Hæmorrhage	10
Placenta Prævia	4
Retained Placenta	18
Eclampsia	3
Tedious Labour	30
Premature Birth	37
Miscarriage and Abortion	4
Other Causes	107
Total	384

134 notifications of stillbirths were also received during the year 1908 from midwives.

Sanitary Conveniences.—There are 18 conveniences in the Borough, under the control of the Health Committee situated :—

Trinity Market, Salford.
 Liverpool Street, Salford.
 Broughton Lane, Broughton.
 Trafford Road, Salford.
 Pack Horse, Bolton Road, Pendleton.
 Whit Lane, Pendleton.
 Windsor Bridge, Salford.
 Blucher Street, Salford.
 Crescent, Salford.
 Stevenson Street, Salford.
 The Cliff, Broughton.
 Park Lane, Broughton.
 Broad Street, Pendleton.
 Greengate Arch, Salford.
 Everard Street, Salford.
 Eccles New Road, Weaste.
 Broughton Bridge.
 Frederick Road, Pendleton.

There are also two other conveniences, not under the control of the Health Committee, which are cleansed regularly by the Department.

The erection of further public conveniences has been under consideration by the Health Committee, and several important additions will probably be made in 1909.

TABLE G.1.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, 1908.

WARDS.	Crescent.	Islington.	Ordsall.	St. Matthias'.	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas'.	Trafford.	Trinity.	TOTAL.
Number on Register	5	12	1	1	1	3	1	9	33
Number added to Register in 1908 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ removed from „ „ .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Number of Rooms	38	63	9	7	7	17	6	60	207
„ Beds	183	235	42	34	32	88	12	392	1018
Average Number occupied each night—Males	114	464	16	20	17	63	6	270	970
„ Females	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
Notices served on Landlords	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	1	11
„ Keepers.....	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
Number of Day Inspections	254	703	68	60	50	150	54	598	1937
„ Night „	10	24	3	..	2	6	4	12	61

TABLE G.2.

SAMPLES COLLECTED BY THE INSPECTOR UNDER THE "SALE OF FOOD
AND DRUGS ACT," FROM 1875 TO 1908,

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Gro- ceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	S'ndries
1875...	60	37	1	1	1	...	7	4	9
1876...	119	43	2	18	34	17	...	...	5
1877...	390	114	7	159	22	30	18	37	3
1878...	418	197	10	35	31	25	24	70	26
1879...	518	306	16	130	15	28	10	13	...
1880...	506	269	12	48	5	52	71	18	31
1881...	478	376	11	1	...	61	...	8	21
1882...	465	300	7	47	13	3	58	20	17
1883...	497	436	1	29	1	12	...	2	16
1884...	507	359	10	35	7	...	64	11	21
1885...	478	399	21	14	4	13	21	...	6
1886...	483	361	6	21	...	36	1	22	36
1887...	472	355	2	...	...	25	42	43	5
1888...	883	701	6	...	30	83	...	9	54
1889...	832	652	35	...	21	85	15	17	7
1890...	874	591	41	38	24	64	12	49	55
1891...	901	611	20	20	18	134	23	74	1
1892...	853	613	78	31	13	61	7	44	6
1893...	955	855	15	1	...	51	6	27	...
1894...	765	676	50	1	...	35	...	3	...
1895...	767	633	58	7	1	25	...	12	31
1896...	730	419	247	5	...	21	13	20	5
1897...	791	460	236	32	...	24	...	39	...
1898...	771	365	332	16	7	25	...	14	12
1899...	763	338	389	...	5	11	...	...	20
1900...	752	297	327	14	...	33	48	9	24
1901...	760	312	388	10	...	11	26	...	13
1902...	785	296	440	5	...	31	...	...	13
1903...	825	312	355	12	...	70	13	15	48
1904...	826	284	285	6	2	216	1	22	10
1905...	801	325	245	7	...	193	...	16	15
1906...	894	369	237	9	4	237	...	5	33
1907...	890	435	250	5	...	187	...	...	13
1908...	899	417	234	9	8	205	12	...	14

Table G.2.—*continued.*

PERCENTAGE OF ARTICLES RETURNED AS ADULTERATED.

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Gro- ceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	S'ndries
1875..	66.6	62.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	...	100.0	75.0	66.6
1876...	40.3	55.8	50.0	27.8	35.3	17.6	...	...	60.0
1877...	27.4	40.3	28.6	11.3	13.6	6.7	0.0	97.3	0.0
1878...	29.9	29.4	10.0	2.9	51.6	4.0	4.2	67.1	0.0
1879...	12.0	13.1	25.0	5.4	26.6	10.7	10.0	2.3	...
1880...	20.2	25.2	75.0	6.3	0.0	17.3	11.3	11.1	9.7
1881..	16.3	18.1	9.1	0.0	...	1.6	..	37.5	23.8
1882 .	15.5	19.0	14.3	2.1	53.8	0.0	1.7	10.0	17.6
1883...	6.6	6.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	8.3	...	50.0	6.3
1884...	7.1	2.8	40.0	5.7	57.1	...	0.0	27.3	61.9
1885...	5.2	4.8	4.8	7.1	0.0	15.4	0.0	...	33.2
1886...	3.9	1.1	50.0	0.0	...	25.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
1887...	8.7	9.9	0.0	...	...	8.0	2.4	7.0	0.0
1888...	6.3	2.8	100.0	...	26.6	13.3	...	0.0	20.4
1889...	10.1	7.3	22.8	...	28.5	24.7	0.0	0.0	14.2
1890...	5.1	1.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	30.6	12.7
1891...	6.1	1.4	35.0	10.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	9.4	0.0
1892...	7.4	4.2	29.5	0.0	23.1	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1893...	6.6	4.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	59.3	0.0
1894...	1.2	1.1	2.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	0.0	...
1895..	2.3	1.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	...	0.0	0.0
1896...	4.1	2.4	6.5	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
1897...	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0
1898...	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	...	7.1	0.0
1899...	3.9	2.4	4.4	...	100.0	0.0	...	...	0.0
1900...	3.7	3.4	0.9	0.0	...	0.0	25.0	33.3	4.2
1901...	1.7	2.9	1.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
1902...	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	0.0
1903...	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
1904...	3.6	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	54.5	0.0
1905...	1.9	2.5	1.6	0.0	...	0.0	...	12.5	6.6
1906...	1.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	...	0.0	0.0
1907...	0.5	0.7	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908...	0.9	1.7	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE G.3.

MONTHLY SEIZURES OF UNWHOLESOME MEAT.

Month.	No. of Seizures.	Weight.			
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January	59	3	..	..	20
February	50	2	10	..	16
March	66	3	4	2	..
April	26	4	17	..	..
May	26	1	13	..	..
June	28	1	6	1	2
July	16	3	9	..	..
August	19	1	9	2	7
September	16	..	11	3	14
October	32	2	7	2	..
November	45	2	18	3	21
December	75	2	4	1	22
TOTALS	458	29	12	1	18

TABLE G.4.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND HOUSES DEMOLISHED IN 1908.

Wards.	Houses erected.		Houses demolished.
Kersal	59	..	—
Albert Park	—	..	—
Grosvenor	11	..	—
St. Matthias'	—	..	65
Trinity	52	..	—
Crescent	2	..	20
Islington	1	..	56
Regent	2	..	—
Ordsall	10	..	—
Trafford	—	..	—
Charlestown	32	..	—
St. Thomas'	—	..	10
St. Paul's	—	..	—
Seedley	133	..	—
Weaste	3	..	—
Hope	110	..	—
	415		151

TABLE G.5.

PRIVY MIDDENS AND PAIL CLOSETS CONVERTED TO
WATER CLOSETS.

Wards.	1908.
Kersal	163
Albert Park.....	75
Grosvenor	81
St. Matthias	99
Trinity.....	8
Crescent	43
Islington	29
Regent.....	326
Ordsall	182
Trafford	321
Charlestown	138
St. Thomas'	117
St. Paul's.....	128
Seedley	44
Weaste	411
Hope	255
	2420

TABLE G.6.

HOUSES PROVIDED WITH THE DIFFERENT FORM OF CONVENIENCE,
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

	1908.		1899.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Water Closet ...	37884	81·0	15200	34·0
Midden Privy ...	3900	8·3	20750	46·3
Pail Closet	4993	10·7	8845	19·7

TABLE G.7.

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1908.

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs.
			£ s. d.
Selling to complainant milk not of the nature, substance and quality demanded ..	7	Fined with costs....	6 10 0
Selling butter not of the nature and quality demanded	1	} Fined with costs and 2/6, witness' costs	0 2 6
Delivering margarine in an unstamped wrapper	1		
Exposing margarine for sale, the same not being labelled margarine	1		
Unlawfully carrying on the trade of purveyor of milk, without being registered	1	Fined with costs....	2 0 0
Permitting dense smoke to be emitted from works	1	Fined with costs....	5 0 0
Neglecting to abate nuisance arising from chimney sending forth black smoke	15	{ 1 withdrawn on payment of costs 2 adjourned sine die 12 fined with costs }	20 12 6
Owners of locomotive engines negligently using furnaces ..	1	Fined with costs....	5 0 0
Owners of locomotive engines neglecting to abate nuisance arising from chimney sending forth black smoke	1	Fined with costs....	3 0 0
Master of canal boat making default in complying with regulations as to cleanliness of cabin	1	Fined with costs....	1 0 0
Carried forward	30	.....	43 5 0

TABLE G.7.—*Continued.*CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1908.—*Continued.*

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs.		
Brought forward.....	30	.....	£	s.	d.
Master of canal boat making default in complying with regulations as to non-separation of sex	1	Fined with costs....	43	5	0
Neglecting to carry into effect notices from Urban Sanitary Authority	4	{ 1 withdrawn 3 fined with costs }	0	10	0
Keeper of sub-let house suffering interior to be in such a condition as to be prejudicial to health	1	Fined with costs....	3	0	0
Seamen's lodging-house unlicensed	3	Fined with costs....	0	10	0
Being in possession of diseased meat, the same being intended for, but unfit, for the food of man	1	Dismissed	6	5	0
Keeper of swine not separating swine, infected with swine fever, from all other swine in his possession, as required by the Swine Fever Order ..	1	Fined with costs....			
Midwife practising as a midwife, without notifying herself as such.....	1	Fined with costs	0	2	6
Occupier of dwelling-house suffering interior to be in such a condition as to be prejudicial to health	1	Fined with costs	1	0	0
TOTAL	43	 £	55	2	6

TABLE G.8.

YEAR 1908.

METEOROLOGY, AND REGISTERED DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM CERTAIN PREVALENT DISEASES, IN EACH FORTNIGHT OF THE YEAR.

Fortnight ending.	Temperature of the Air			Temperature— 4-feet below ground	Mean Humidity. Complete Saturation = 100.	Rainfall in Inches.	Deaths Registered from				
	Highest during the Fortnight.	Lowest during the Fortnight.	Mean Temperature.				All Causes.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Diarrhoea.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Phthisis.
1908	°	°	°	°							
Jan. 18....	54.7	19.5	38.5	41.4	93	1.255	228	35	3	54	22
Feb. 1....	53.6	27.8	37.9	41.3	92	1.220	193	20	1	51	12
15....	49.1	31.6	41.5	41.4	94	.610	214	37	2	36	18
29....	52.1	30.4	42.4	42.6	91	2.222	158	17	2	37	15
Mar. 14....	54.1	28.8	37.6	41.7	91	.916	151	33	6	34	12
28....	53.6	25.5	39.3	41.3	81	1.107	181	46	2	29	18
April 11....	58.6	28.8	43.1	42.8	78	.555	154	23	1	30	18
25....	59.3	23.5	40.4	43.8	74	.374	151	24	1	24	14
May 9....	71.5	31.5	49.7	44.7	83	2.735	178	35	2	34	15
23....	71.7	42.4	52.9	48.5	71	.720	136	17	..	27	10
June 6....	81.3	43.8	58.4	51.4	70	.985	141	22	3	22	14
20....	70.6	43.0	54.0	53.9	70	.910	149	23	7	21	17
July 4....	80.6	43.6	61.6	55.1	63	.005	132	25	5	15	11
18....	72.6	46.4	57.6	57.4	77	3.837	145	26	5	27	13
Aug. 1....	78.9	47.5	60.1	57.7	67	.360	131	23	11	22	13
15....	76.6	43.2	58.8	59.0	71	.405	156	49	40	18	11
29....	71.8	46.2	57.0	58.3	71	1.978	184	55	46	25	12
Sept. 12....	66.3	36.3	52.4	56.8	76	1.198	157	44	31	21	13
26....	71.1	41.8	56.6	55.5	79	2.150	162	24	15	37	8
Oct. 10....	81.1	46.8	60.6	56.6	79	.250	150	17	14	37	8
24....	70.1	38.5	52.4	56.7	83	.780	143	25	15	32	13
Nov. 7....	64.8	36.4	48.5	53.6	84	.295	153	21	11	41	12
21....	58.1	27.8	43.2	50.6	83	1.610	141	19	4	40	14
Dec. 5....	55.9	30.8	43.8	48.6	90	1.063	153	17	2	41	14
19....	51.9	34.8	43.2	47.2	89	1.537	165	20	1	33	17
1909											
Jan. 2....	52.9	18.7	37.8	45.6	91	.360	169	22	2	35	22

TABLE G.9.

METEOROLOGY.

TEMPERATURES IN QUARTERS AND YEARS.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.									
MEAN MAXIMUM.					MEAN MINIMUM.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.			1906.	1907.	1908.	
1st Quarter...	50 ^o ·9	52 ^o ·5	49 ^o ·8		1st Quarter...	27 ^o ·6	27 ^o ·5	29 ^o ·3	
2nd „ ...	67·4	65·6	66·0		2nd „ ...	39·3	38·7	39·0	
3rd „ ...	76·2	71·0	71·2		3rd „ ...	48·2	46·0	46·2	
4th „ ...	56·5	56·5	59·5		4th „ ...	33·7	33·7	35·7	
	—	—	—			—	—	—	
Year...	62·8	61·4	61·7		Year...	37·2	36·5	37·5	
MEAN TEMPERATURE.					MEAN TEMPERATURE— 4 FEET BELOW GROUND.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.			1906.	1907.	1908.	
1st Quarter...	39 ^o ·3	39 ^o ·3	39 ^o ·1		1st Quarter...	42 ^o ·3	41 ^o ·4	41·8	
2nd „ ...	50·7	49·4	50·4		2nd „ ...	48·5	48·2	48·0	
3rd „ ...	59·4	56·9	57·8		3rd „ ...	59·0	55·5	57·4	
4th „ ...	45·3	45·3	47·1		4th „ ...	50·4	50·2	51·2	
	—	—	—			—	—	—	
Year...	48·7	47·7	48·6		Year...	50·1	50·2	49·6	
MEAN HUMIDITY.					AMOUNT OF RAINFALL.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.			1906.	1907.	1908.	
1st Quarter...	90	92	90		1st Quarter...	10·29	6·80	7·33	
2nd „ ...	75	86	74		2nd „ ...	6·00	10·48	6·28	
3rd „ ...	75	77	72		3rd „ ...	6·73	8·03	9·93	
4th „ ...	88	87	87		4th „ ...	11·49	8·21	5·89	
	—	—	—			—	—	—	
Year...	82	86	81		Year...	34·51	33·52	29·43	

TABLE G.10.

Register of Work Done—Year ending January 2nd, 1909.

No. of Complaints received	3542
Dwelling-houses	8225
Schools	1421
Factories	17
Canal Boats	1243
Common Lodging-houses (Day)	1937
" " (Night)	61
Sublet " (Day)	982
" " (Night)	59
Seamen's Lodging-houses (Day)	974
" " (Night)	42
Slaughter-houses	225
Dairies and Milk-shops	1066
Shippons	71
Piggeries	125
Van Dwellings	77
Tips	202
Inspections of { Workshops (Day)	1185
" (Night)	41
Domestic Workshops (Day)	207
" " (Night)	6
Outworkers' Premises	568
Ice Cream Shops	69
Re Offensive Trades	162
Re Shop Hours Act	568
Re Midwives	241
Re Infantile Diarrhœa	173
Small Pox Contacts	13
Miscellaneous	4579
Bakehouses	1241
Laundries	47
Urinals { Public	305
{ Private	552
Re Infectious Disease	5816
Re-inspections	13091
Action taken { Notices issued	3093
" uncompld with	141
{ Letters written	10304
{ Summonses issued	43
Disinfection—Houses Disinfected	1834
House Drains { Repaired	772
{ Reconstructed	4103
{ Trapped	476
{ Slopstone Pipes disconnected from	1
{ Downspouts disconnected from	41
Privies and Ashpits Emptied after Complaint	949
Water Closets { New, provided	2420
{ Ventilated	..
{ Soil-pipes ventilated	..
{ Urinals provided	..
Limewashed { Dwelling-houses	81
{ Cellars	..
{ Lodging houses	59
{ " " Sub-let	25
{ Bakehouses	253
{ Slaughter-houses	51
{ Dairies and Milkshops	106
{ Workshops	78
{ Workshops (Domestic)	7
{ Outworkers' premises	1

TABLE G.10.—Continued.
Register of Work Done—(Continued).

Limewashed	{	Laundries	..
		Shippons	5
		Urinals	26
Closure of	{	Houses unfit for habitation	74
		Cellars unfit for habitation	..
		Lodging-houses	..
Newly registered	{	" " Sub-let	125
		Slaughter-houses	..
		Workshops	82
		" (Domestic)	34
		Dairies and Milkshops.....	108
		Bakehouses	44
		Laundries	4
		Second-hand Goods Stores	55
Accumulations	{	Offensive Trades	..
		Manure and Refuse	217
Removed	{	Stagnant Water	17
Smoke Nuisance	{	Observations taken	4250
		Notices served.....	46
		Cautionary Notices served	724
Passages and Yards	{	Flagged	6
		Repaired	690
		Drained.....	1
Infected Bed : and Clothing	{	Stoved	1807
		Destroyed	6
Food		Samples purchased for analysis	899
Bad Meat		Seizures made	458
Animals removed from improper situations.....			31
Overcrowding of dwellings abated			56
Houses repaired, by owners, after notice			406
" cleansed			129
Canal Boats painted			16
" defective			61
" repaired			9

SECTION IV.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS,

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

In the year 1898, the Salford School Board appointed a Medical Officer for part time, and the work of Medical Inspection of Schools and School Children, has steadily grown from that time. The services of the part time officer were continued until the "Appointed Day" under the Education Act, 1902.

Immediately after the Education Committee had been constituted, the steps to be taken in connection with medical inspection were considered, and it was decided that the Medical Officer of Health should be appointed Medical Officer to the Education Committee, and that an Assistant Medical Officer should be engaged, the greater part of whose time should be devoted to school work.

A trained nurse (whole time) was appointed to assist the Medical Officers, her duties commencing December 1st, 1907, and a second trained nurse was appointed and commenced duties August 17th, 1908.

For the last few years the Committee have given their special attention to the question of children's eyesight, under the supervision of the Medical Officer. The eyesight of the children has been tested in the first instance by the teachers, and in all cases where it has

been shown to be below a certain standard, the parents have been advised either to consult a medical practitioner, or to present their children for inspection to the Committee's Medical Officer. Where the latter course has been adopted, the Medical Officer has examined the children's eyes and, if necessary, has given a prescription for suitable glasses, which have been obtained at a reduced figure under an arrangement made by the Education Committee. Owing to the steady increase of the duties devolving upon him, it was evident that the Assistant Medical Officer would not be able to continue this work. The action hitherto taken had, however, been found to have such beneficial results, that the Committee applied for and obtained the sanction of the Board of Education to their engaging the services of a qualified man for two or three half-days per week, for the purpose.

Subsequently Dr. McNabb was appointed as Ophthalmic Medical Officer, to attend at the Education Office for two half-days per week, to examine the eyesight of school children referred to him, commencing duty on September 1st.

At the same time, Dr. Osborne was appointed Assistant Medical Officer, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Butterworth, who had been appointed Medical Superintendent of Schools to the Education Committee of the Lancashire County Council.

Thus, at the beginning of the year 1908, the staff engaged on the work of medical inspection of schools and

school children consisted of—

The Medical Officer,
Assistant Medical Officer,
One School Nurse,
Six District Sanitary Inspectors,

whilst during the last four months of the year, the staff was increased by the addition of an ophthalmic Surgeon for testing eyesight, and a second School Nurse.

Duties of the Medical Staff.

1.—The Medical Officer's duties are mainly those in connection with organisation, supervision, preparation of reports, and supervision of sanitation in the schools.

2.—The Assistant Medical Officer devotes his time to duties in connection with education, and these include assisting in the following, namely :—

- (a) To carry out the work of Medical Inspection of School Children, in accordance with the regulations made from time to time by the Education Committee.
- (b) To visit the schools when necessary, and report as to the sanitary condition of the premises.
- (c) To examine and report upon any children in the Borough reported to be defective or feeble-minded.
- (d) To examine blind and deaf children ; to decide whether they are suitable cases to be dealt with under the Blind and Deaf Children Act and to give the necessary certificates.

- (*e*) To examine, if required, any plans for new school buildings, or alterations of existing buildings, and to report as to their sanitary arrangements, ventilation, lighting, &c.
- (*f*) To examine all candidates selected for appointment under the Committee, and employees, when required by the Committee, and to make out certificates.
- (*g*) To examine candidates for pupil teacherships, and pupil teachers at the end of the second year, and to make out the necessary certificates.
- (*h*) To visit, when required by the Committee, any employee who is absent from duty on account of illness, and to report in writing.
- (*i*) To examine, when required by the Committee, any child who is stated to be physically unfit to attend school, and to make out a certificate.
- (*j*) Generally, to carry out such instructions as may be given by the Committee or Director of Education.
- (*k*) The Assistant Medical Officer is required to give such lectures to teachers in the evenings (not exceeding two per week) upon school hygiene, &c., as may be arranged by the Education Committee.

3.—The Ophthalmic Medical Officer is engaged for two half-days per week, to examine the eyesight of school children referred to him.

4.—The School Nurses' duties include the visitation of schools, at such times as the Medical Officer may lay down. The schools in the Borough are grouped into two districts, and one such district is apportioned to each school nurse.

Scheme of Medical Inspection of School Children.

In compliance with Articles 25 (*c*) and 58 (*b*) of the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools, 1908, "Scheme A" was submitted to the Board of Education on October 1st, 1908. This scheme is as follows :—

" Each school department will be visited by
" the School Medical Officer three times a year.
" One of these visits will be for the purpose of
" making a complete inspection of the children,
" and immediately prior thereto, a visit will be paid
" by the School Nurse. On this occasion the nurse
" will inspect completely all the children in the
" school ; receive, where necessary, reports from the
" teachers thereon ; and make a list of all children
" who, in her opinion, require to be examined by
" the Medical Officer.

" At the visit of the Medical Officer, all the
" children will be inspected by him, and the follow-
" ing will be examined, namely :—

" (1) All new admissions since the last visit.

" (2) All cases referred by the School Nurse.

" At the two other visits of the School Medical
" Officer, the following will be examined, namely :—

" (1) All new admissions since his previous
" visit.

" (2) Any children to whom special attention
" may be called by the teachers.

“:Supplementary observations :—

“ There will be a certain number of the cases
“ included under the above headings, which will
“ require a more complete examination than can
“ be readily given in the schools, many of which
“ will have no suitable accommodation for the
“ purpose. These cases will be examined in a room
“ specially provided for the purpose at the Educa-
“ tion Office. The parents will be invited to bring
“ their children to the Office on a certain day, and
“ one or both the parents will be expected to be
“ present. One of the School Nurses will also be
“ present at the same time. Experience has shown
“ that this plan has worked extremely well, and it
“ causes the least interference possible with the
“ school work. It is not proposed, at present, to
“ request the attendance of the parents at the
“ schools when the medical inspection takes
“ place.

“ The Medical Officer will also see at the
“ Education Office, cases of children not in attend-
“ ance at school, which may be reported to him by
“ the Attendance Officers.”

— — —

“ The eyesight of the children will be tested
“ every two years by the teachers, and the testing
“ will be completed within a limited time to be
“ specified. The results obtained will be sent to
“ the Education Office, and a visit will subsequently
“ be paid by the Medical Officer to the schools.

“ The Medical Officer will advise in the cases
“ which require medical treatment, and the parents

“ will be informed that such treatment may be
“ obtained, either through their own medical man,
“ or by the Medical Officer engaged by the Education
“ Committee.

“ Special and frequent visits are made to the
“ schools in which outbreaks of infectious disease
“ occur.

“ In regard to the sanitary condition of the
“ premises, every school is visited once a week by
“ a Sanitary Inspector. Each school will be further
“ visited once a year for the purpose of a report
“ as to its sanitary condition.

“ When visiting schools, the Medical Officer
“ will, as opportunity occurs, take note of the
“ teaching of Hygiene in the schools.

“ It will be seen from the statement of duties
“ of the Assistant Medical Officer, that he is required
“ to give such lectures to teachers in the evenings,
“ upon School Hygiene &c., as may be arranged
“ by the Education Committee.

“ The attendance slips are used by the Medical
“ Officer to record the results of his inspection of
“ school children.”

This scheme, was based upon the desirability of bringing to bear upon children with defects, as much influence for the betterment of their condition, as was possible with the staff at command.

Whilst awaiting confirmation by the Board of Education, this scheme has been acted upon, with, it is believed, satisfactory results. In many cases surgical treatment of an important character has been obtained for children,

and in very few cases has the advice of the Department been ignored.

The Board of Education pointed out that this scheme did not comply with the regulations in the code, inasmuch as it did not provide for *medical* examination of the obviously healthy, although it did provide for their examination by trained nurses under medical inspection.

A new scheme (B) was therefore submitted as follows :—

“ Each school department will be visited by
“ the School Medical Medical Officer at least once
“ a year, when all children from 5 to 6 years of age,
“ and all children from 12 to 13 years of age, will be
“ examined by him. At the same time a complete
“ inspection, as far as possible, of all the scholars
“ will be made as under the original scheme, and
“ all cases selected by the nurse (who will have
“ visited the school just previously) will be
“ examined by the Medical Officer.”

Under this scheme, almost half the time devoted to medical inspection will be spent in the examination of children just about to leave school, and over whom little or no further influence can be exercised.

Points of Interest Revealed by Medical Inspection.

It should be explained that where figures are given as to the number of cases of various defects or diseases found, it must not be assumed that these include all such cases among those examined. In some instances, more complete clinical examination would probably reveal an increased number, but the figures indicate all such cases as require either medical treatment, or special school

treatment, and as great a number of the milder cases as can be discovered by the examination which is practicable under existing conditions.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—350 out of 14,045 scholars, or 25 per 1,000, were found with well marked tonsillar enlargement or adenoid growths. Rather more girls than boys were so affected. Most of these cases were sent to private medical practitioners or to hospital for operation.

Ear Disease.—Suppurative middle ear disease was found in about 8·5 per 1,000 scholars, and with rather more frequency amongst boys than girls. It is remarkable how little importance is attached to this condition by the parents, who generally regard it as a trivial affection, and seem quite unaware of the attendant dangers. All cases were advised to obtain medical treatment.

Stammering.—This was found to be much more common amongst boys than girls. Out of 3,145 admissions examined, six boys were found who stammered, but no girls. Efforts have been made during the year to encourage teachers, especially in the Infants' Departments, to pay increased attention to elocution, and so far as we have been able to observe, the results have been highly satisfactory.

Eye Diseases and Defects.—Slightly more girls than boys were affected. Of external eye diseases, Blepharitis was by far the most frequently met with. Of refractive errors, compound hypermetropic astigmatism was most frequent (33·6 per cent. of all errors), whilst simple myopic astigmatism was the least frequent (2·1 per cent. of all errors).

Cases with grave eye defects which were quite unsuitable for ordinary schools were sent either to the day blind school or to a residential blind school.

Hernia.—Twelve cases of hernia were observed out of 14,049 scholars (or 0·85 per 1,000) seen in the whole school inspection. These 12 cases were all boys. Out of 3,145 new admissions examined four (three boys and one girl) were found suffering from hernia. In some cases, although trusses had been provided, they were seldom worn. The probability is that these boys would have become progressively worse, and on attaining manhood would have been incapacitated or seriously handicapped in the struggle of life. The danger was pointed out to the parents, who in several instances promptly sought surgical treatment, and obtained a permanent cure for their children.

Rickets and Rickety Deformities.—Out of 14,049 scholars, 124 or 8·83 per thousand were rickety; the proportion of boys to girls being as three to two. Out of 3,145 new admissions, there were 36 boys and 26 girls so affected, or taken together, about 20 per 1,000. Many of the rickety deformities were capable of great improvement by surgical treatment, and the parents were advised accordingly.

Chorea.—Only four cases, and these but slight in degree, were seen out of 14,049 school children inspected; this is equivalent to 0·28 cases per 1,000 children. During the first part of the year the proportion of cases was 1·55 per 1,000. Thus there has been a considerable reduction in the number of cases attending school, and this diminution is probably due, in great measure, to increased medical

knowledge amongst the teachers resulting in early recognition of cases and their exemption from school until recovery.

Lateral Curvature of the Spine.—Taking whole schools again it was found that 20 scholars per 1,000 inspected showed a certain amount of curvature, and for every boy affected there were five or six girls. The condition was most frequently met with amongst girls in the higher standards. The greater freedom of boys from this defect, is no doubt due, in large measure, to their more active participation in games calculated to preserve tone in the body muscles. In most of the cases examined, osseous deformity had not as yet become established, and hence they were capable of complete cure. In this group of cases probably considerable benefit might be derived by a modification of school drill, whereby the trunk muscles might receive relatively more exercise, as compared with muscles of the extremities; also teachers should insist on proper attitudes being maintained by scholars in school, discouraging lolling attitudes, sitting with thighs crossed, standing on one leg, &c.

Pediculosis.—A reference to Table VI. will show that, whereas during the first eight months of the year the percentages of boys and girls with dirty bodies were about 3 and 4·5 respectively, during the last four months these percentages had fallen to below 2 for both boys and girls. Hence pediculosis of the body, in both boys and girls, appears to have been much less prevalent during the latter portion of the year. The table also shows the same diminution with regard to pediculosis of the head in boys, which condition, during the first eight

months, was found to affect 3·55 per cent. of boys inspected, whilst during the last four months the number so affected was found to be 1·15 to 1·23 per cent.

One may, with some justification, attribute part of this marked improvement to the system of medical inspection in force, although the majority of the scholars inspected during the latter portion of the year, had not been inspected during the first part of the year. The knowledge that schools are being systematically visited by both nurses and doctor, and that an active crusade is being waged against dirt and neglect, no doubt acts as a powerful stimulus to apathetic parents. At the same time, the teachers' hands have been materially strengthened, and they can take a firmer stand in the same cause.

With regard to pediculosis of the head in girls, the figures in Table VI. show that this condition was quite as prevalent during the last four months as during the first eight months. Therefore, to ascertain whether medical inspection was exerting any beneficial result in this direction at all, it was necessary to compile a table showing a comparison in the state of the children's heads at first and second visits to the same schools. Such a comparison is set forth in Table VII. (A and B) from which it is at once evident that considerable improvement has been effected even in the case of girls' heads, although it is to be feared that very rapid progress cannot be hoped for, until the majority of parents realise the necessity for radical measures in dealing with infected heads, instead of temporizing with futile half measures.

The treatment recommended is as follows:—For “*Pediculi capitis*” the mothers are advised to comb the hair every night, and wash once a week with soft soap; at the same time all nits to be cut out from under the hair. In more marked cases where the hair is too dirty, it is advised that the whole of the hair be cut off. In the case of heads exhibiting merely a few nits, the mothers are asked to cut out the nits, wash the head every week with soft soap, and comb every night without fail. For “*Pediculi capitis*” accompanied by sores, we recommend cutting the hair as short as possible, and washing every day with soft soap; this treatment will clean the sorest head in about a fortnight, during which time the child is excluded from school.

The great stumbling block to progress is the unwillingness of mothers to sacrifice a girl's hair, even when hopelessly infested with vermin and their eggs, and covered with sores, which are often regarded by parents as “heat sores” or “eczema.” A prevalent idea amongst mothers is that the condition is due to ill health in the child, or again that it is entirely one of idiosyncrasy; hence arises the notion that “some heads breed lice”—presumably by a process of spontaneous generation.

The existence of such widespread and deep rooted ignorance, together with the unpopularity, with some of the mothers, of the above-mentioned radical measures, renders the war of extermination of vermin no light undertaking.

Ringworm.—Nearly three-fourths of the cases of ringworm seen during the last four months of the year,

occurred amongst boys. In many of the cases, hairs from the affected patch were removed and stained by the Gram-Weigert method, then examined microscopically. In all cases where broken hairs were noticed, the fungus was readily demonstrated, and proved to be of the small spored type (*Microsporon Audouini*). In some cases of ringworm which had been excluded from school, it was found that proper medical attention was not being obtained, but that home remedies of doubtful value were occasionally applied; in these cases, the parents were cautioned and the children requested to attend at the Education Office fortnightly, in order to see if proper treatment was being carried out and due progress made.

Other Skin Diseases.—With the exception of lesions due to ‘‘*Pediculi capitis*’’, skin diseases of a contagious nature (impetigo, eczema, &c.) were found more commonly amongst boys than amongst girls.

Clothing of School Children.—Overclothing was just as commonly met with as insufficiency, and was particularly noticeable in better class schools, where children might be found encased in layer upon layer of clothing, the result of which is that their skin becomes excessively sensitive and incapable of reacting when chilled. Again, stiff corsets were frequently found to be worn, even by the younger girls, hindering their respiratory movements, and seriously interfering with healthy development.

Children’s clothing should be light, loose, porous, and a bad conductor of heat. Flannel underclothing

should be worn winter and summer by all children, as it readily absorbs moisture from the skin, and is a bad conductor of heat. The advantages of loose clothing are that it is warmer, allows free movements of the limbs, and does not interfere with respiration.

Infectious Disease.

+ All children suffering from Infectious Disease are excluded from school until they have completely recovered, and are free from infection.

Contacts with cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria which are treated in their own homes, are excluded until a fortnight after the patient has recovered, and the house has been disinfected.

Contacts with cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria which have been removed to Hospital, are excluded for a fortnight after disinfection of the house.

Contacts with cases of measles are excluded from Infants' Departments for three weeks from the commencement of the disease, and contacts who have not had the disease, are excluded in the same way in the upper school.

Contacts who have themselves previously suffered from the disease, are not excluded from the upper schools.

Contacts with cases of whooping cough and mumps, are not excluded.

Contacts with cases of enteric fever are excluded until disinfection has been carried out.

Some remarks respecting Infectious Disease in Schools,

will be found in the section of this report dealing specially with these diseases. ✕

Structural Condition of School Buildings.

Little progress has been made during the year in the improvement of school buildings, owing mainly to the unsettled state of the Law, which has made managers of nonprovided schools disinclined to incur expense. Much important work in this direction is urgently needed.

The difficulty in obtaining satisfactory cleanliness in the school buildings continues, and although most marked in the nonprovided schools, where the caretaker has little opportunity for washing floors &c.; the condition of some of the provided schools is far from satisfactory.

✕ The schools have been visited weekly by the Sanitary Inspectors, and there has been a marked improvement in the condition in which the outside offices, yards, &c., have been kept. ✕

Teaching of Hygiene.

Special attention has been directed to this subject. A series of lectures has been given to the teachers in the evenings, and arrangements have been made for the teaching of elementary hygiene in all the schools. One duty of the Medical Officer, has been to occasionally inspect the giving of these lessons, and it is very pleasing to note the interest many teachers have taken.

The following syllabus was drawn up for the teachers' guidance :—

STANDARD I.**Hands.**

Observation of skin and pores. Cleanliness. Frequent washing necessary. Fingers protected by nails which should be carefully trimmed and kept clean—not to be put into the mouth. How to hold a pen; a book. Keeping books, &c., clean.

Face.

Washing. Teeth should be cleaned—enamel should not be scratched. Eyes to be wiped well after washing—not to be rubbed with fingers. Good light needed, but not directly into the eye—girls' hair not to exclude the light. Ears not to be picked by any sharp instrument—lobes to be thoroughly cleaned. Nose—use of handkerchief—keep away from drains and bad smells.

Boots and Clothing.

Children should avoid dirt and keep out of puddles—wet feet cause colds, &c.—dirt not to be carried into room—use of mats and clothes brushes.

How to Sit.

Straight back. Posture for reading. Distance of book. Position for light. Proper use of desks. Posture for writing, &c.

How to Stand.

Evenly on both feet—erect. How to walk and march—not to stamp and not on tiptoe.

Air.

Good and bad. How to breathe. Silent breathing—deep breathing. Mouth free when in bed. Need of fresh air and sunshine.

Eating.

To chew well and eat slowly. Use and abuse of sweets. The harm of eating green and too ripe fruit.

Drinking.

Need of clean vessel. When heated not to drink cold water. Better to drink between meals than at meals. Beer and spirits are harmful to children. Tea should not be stewed.

Tidiness.

In the home, school, and the street. Proper use of the lavatory and offices.

STANDARD II.

Lessons as in Standard I.

Hair.

Hair should be kept short and away from the face. Well brushed. Hair brushes should be kept clean. Hair washed frequently, and at once well dried. Dangers of dirty and matted hair. Combs.

Use of Soap.**Clothing.**

Danger of damp clothes. Avoiding unnecessary exposure to rain. Protection of the chest in inclement weather. Care necessary when the body is overheated. Attention to rents and tears. The value of clean linen. Neatness in person and work.

Cleanliness.

In school, playground and street. Scattering of paper, orange and banana peel. Danger of neglect of cleanliness. Necessity of keeping the whole body clean.

Air.

Need of open windows in school and bedroom. Proper ventilation of bed-clothes after rising.

Eating and Drinking.

Regularity of meals necessary. Value of milk. The avoidance

of noise in the action of eating and drinking ; and the necessity of moderation. Beer, spirits and tobacco do harm and stop growth.

Sleep.

Ten hours necessary. Children should go to bed early.

STANDARD III.**The Senses.**

SIGHT.—The harm of reading, sewing, &c., in a poor and flickering light. How to remove foreign matter from the eyes. Some effects of light and of its absence.

HEARING.—How to cleanse the ears. Danger of boxing the ears, of sitting in draughts, and of noisy surroundings.

SMELL.—The nose warns against bad gases and bad food, &c.

Air and Sunshine.

Value of exercise and of life in the open air. Benefit of sunshine. Evils of over-crowding houses and beds. “Black Hole.”

Clothing.

Not to fit too tightly, or be too heavy. Special suitability of cotton, wool, fur and leather. Injury caused by boots being too small or too large. Dangers of unprotected chest—old people need more clothing than children.

Dangers of Fire.

Dangers of playing with matches, fire, lamps, &c. The necessity of fire guards. How to treat children whose garments have caught fire. How to trim, light, and put out a paraffin lamp. Care in dealing with gas taps.

Eating and Drinking.

More food needed in cold than in hot weather. Food warms the body and supplies strength. Milk, bread, oatmeal, butter, and well-cooked meats the best foods for children.

Flesh meat should not be taken at too many meals. Pure water the perfect drink. Tea and coffee are not foods, and in excess are injurious—but they stimulate, and are pleasant beverages. Beer and spirits are harmful to children.

Smoking.

Injurious effects of children smoking. No child should smoke.

Tidiness.

Prompt removal of paper or rubbish from staircases, floors, playgrounds, &c. Good and bad personal habits. Proper use of W.C.

STANDARD IV.**The Head.**

The care of each part.

The Arms and Legs.

Treatment of cuts, burns, scalds, gatherings, &c.

Bones, Muscles and Joints.

How to treat sprains and wrenches.

Respiration.

The organs. The process. What respiration does for the blood. Effects of good and bad air on body and mind.

Functions of the Skin.

Importance of keeping the skin clean. Baths at least weekly.
How to have a bath in a cottage which has no bath room.
Warm and plunge baths.

Clothing.

Uses : sources : kinds : choice of : cleanliness of.

Soap.

Changes brought about by its use on the person, and on materials.

Alcohol.

Its effect on the organs and the system.

Tobacco.

Its effect (see placard in school). Special evils of cigarette smoking.

General.

How to light a fire, a lamp, a gas jet (incandescent or otherwise), a stove. Danger of leaving lighted candles near bed or curtains; escaping gas; falling cinders; overturned lamps; &c. Methods of warming and heating, and merits of each variety. How the school is warmed. Open grates, stoves, &c. How to clean a grate and fire-irons (steel, copper or brass). How to sweep and scrub a room. Floors (stone, wood, tile, oilcloth). How to clean pots, pans, cutlery, glass, china, window stones.

STANDARD V.**Digestion.**

The organs through which the food passes. Digestion in the mouth, mastication, action of saliva, digestion in the stomach and bowels. Values of particular foods in nourishing bone, flesh, blood, and in producing heat—animal (milk, butter, fats, cheese, eggs, fish, bacon, white and red meats): vegetables (cereals, pulse, greens, fresh, dried and preserved fruits).

Ear.

General structure—the drums—the wax. Special dangers.

Ventilation and Sanitation.

Various modes. Open windows. Care of water closets, drains and sinks; disposal of household refuse. (Vegetable refuse should be burnt).

Household Management.

How to lay a fire, make a bed and clean a grate, a window, a sink, a tub, a washing boiler, a wringing machine. How to make tea, coffee and cocoa. How to choose fish, poultry,

meat, &c. Ways of cooking and the merits of each. Suitable foods for invalids—broths, soups, &c. Economy in the household. Laying out of money to the best advantage; prices of commodities; means and benefits of saving. How to shop. It is waste to buy anything that is not wanted, however much of a bargain or cheap.

Washing.

Materials used. (Soap, starch, soda, blue, ammonia). Suitability and effects of each. Different treatment for woollens, prints, stockings, &c.

Sickness.

Home treatment of common ailments and accidents. (Coughs, diarrhoea, sore throat, wounds, bruises, boils, bites, fainting fits.)

Domestic Animals.

Treatment of. Should only be kept under suitable conditions.

Temperance.

Self-restraint in all things.

STANDARD VI.**The Heart.**

Blood and its circulation. Cuts—prevention of hæmorrhage.

The Eye.

Its structure, preservation of sight, and use of spectacles.

The Brain and Nerves.**Waste Products of Lungs and Skin.*****Cleanliness.*****Clothing.**

The instruction issued some years ago, that the subjects marked () shall appear upon the list of essays prepared by each class of Standard VI. children, still remains in force.

*Ventilation and Sanitation. Disinfectants.

*Value of Sunlight.

*Heating and Lighting.

*Eating and Drinking.

*Temperance.

*Thrift.

*Punctuality.

Accidents and Illness.

Management of the Sickroom.

Simple Bandaging.

The instruction issued some years ago, that the subjects marked () shall appear upon the list of essays prepared by each class of Standard VI. children, still remains in force.

Simple materials for illustrating the lessons in the scheme may be obtained on requisition in the usual way.

OGILVIE DUTHIE,

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

April, 1907.

TABLE S.I.
MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Figures for Whole Year.

Number of Scholars inspected, where whole Schools inspected	25,051
Total number of Spectacles prescribed	400 pairs.
Children specially examined at Education Office	1,761
Teachers medically examined	73
Pupil Teachers medically examined	2
Bursars medically examined	68
Sanitary Inspectors' visits to schools	1,203

Inspection of Whole Schools under Scheme A during September, October, November and December, 1908.

Number of boys inspected	6,927
Number of girls inspected	7,122
Total number of scholars inspected	<u>14,049</u>
Number of boys with defects	998
Number of girls with defects	1,020
Total number of scholars with defects	<u>2,018</u>
Percentage of boys with defects	14·41
Percentage of girls with defects	14·32
Percentage of scholars with defects	14·36
Total number of cases referred to the Office for further examination—814 or 5·79 per cent. of the total number inspected.	

Examination of New Admissions, under Scheme A, during September, October, November and December.

Total number of admissions examined	3,145
Number found with defects	613
(322 boys and 291 girls).	
Number referred to Office	203
Percentage of normal	80·5
Percentage with defects	19·5
	<u>100·0</u>
Percentage of admissions referred	6·45

TABLE S.II.

Classification of Diseases and Defects in Schools where the
Whole of the Scholars were Inspected. Figures for
the year 1908.

	Number of children affected.	Number per 1,000.
Feeble Minded	53	2·12
Epileptic	17	0·68
Eye Diseases and Defects	1065	42·51
Lung Diseases	120	4·79
Heart Diseases	36	1·44
Ear Diseases	206	8·22
Chorea.....	21	0·84
Rickets	154	6·15
Tubercular Bone and Joint	27	1·08
Tubercular Glands and Cicatrices	67	2·67
Enlarged Glands (unimportant)	5399	215·52
Paralysis	14	0·56
Anæmia	32	1·28
Skin Diseases	230	9·18
Tonsils and Adenoids	444	17·72
Delicate	45	1·80
Lateral Curvature of Spine	308	12·29
Hernia.....	20	0·80
Unclassified	293	11·70

TABLE S.III.

Classification of Diseases and Defects in Schools where the
Whole of the Scholars were Inspected. September
to December, 1908.

	Males		Females		Totals	
	Total number affected	Number per 1,000	Total number affected.	Number per 1,000	Total number affected.	Number per 1,000
Feeble Minded	12	1.73	12	1.69	24	1.71
Epileptic	8	1.15	4	0.56	12	0.85
Eye Diseases and Defects.	304	43.88	319	44.79	623	44.34
Lung Diseases	67	9.67	33	4.63	100	7.12
Heart Diseases	15	2.16	12	1.68	27	1.92
Ear Diseases	71	10.25	50	7.02	121	8.61
Chorea.....	1	0.14	3	0.42	4	0.28
Rickets	76	10.97	48	6.74	124	8.83
Tubercular Bone & Joint	16	2.31	8	1.12	24	1.71
Tubercular Glands and Cicatrices	13	1.88	16	2.25	29	2.06
Enlarged Glands (unim- portant)	1072	154.76	1005	141.11	2077	147.84
Paralysis	6	0.87	6	0.84	12	0.85
Anæmia	15	2.17	17	2.39	32	2.28
Skin Diseases	105	15.16	56	7.86	161	11.46
Tonsils and Adenoids	157	22.66	193	27.10	350	24.91
Delicate	26	3.75	19	2.67	45	3.20
Lateral Curvature of Spine	43	6.21	243	34.12	286	20.36
Hernia.....	12	1.73	..	..	12	0.85
Unclassified	130	18.77	79	11.09	209	14.88

TABLE S.IV.

Classification of Cases Examined at the Education Office
for the year 1908.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Feeble Minded	22	21	43
Epileptic	19	12	31
Eye Diseases	88	92	180
Lung Diseases	68	98	166
Heart Diseases	15	37	52
Ear Diseases	34	29	63
Chorea.....	18	34	52
Rickets	13	9	22
Tubercular Bone and Joint	13	11	24
Tubercular Glands	11	18	29
Paralysis	4	2	6
Anæmia	16	58	74
Skin Diseases, Pediculosis, &c.	55	113	168
Tonsils and Adenoids	52	62	114
Abdominal Organs	3	2	5
Delicate	37	76	113
Lateral Curvature of Spine	5	9	14
Hernia.....	6	..	6
Underfed	3	12	15
Fit for School	47	65	112
Rheumatism	..	8	8
Kidney Disease	4	1	5
Unclassified	55	78	133

TABLE S.V.

Classification of Eye Refraction Examined at the Education
Office.

	January to August.	September to December.	Total for 1908.
Hypermetropia	41	51	92
Simple Hypermetropic Astigmatism ..	3	18	21
Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism	36	105	141
Myopia	13	9	22
Simple Myopic Astigmatism	3	6	9
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	11	35	46
Mixed Astigmatism	7	33	40
Emmetropia and Very Slight Error	7	31	38
Unclassified	10	..	10
Total	131	288	419

TABLE S.VII.

Comparison of the State of the Heads at the First and Second Visits in Departments which have been Visited on two different occasions.

A—Separate Departments.

	First Visit.			Second Visit.		
	Number Examined.	Number with Dirty Heads.	Percentage with Dirty Heads.	Number Examined.	Number with Dirty Heads.	Percentage with Dirty Heads.
Boys	818	32	3.91	959	11	1.15
Girls	1240	292	23.55	1416	253	17.87
Total ..	2058	324	15.74	2375	264	11.115

B—Mixed Departments.

	First Visit.			Second Visit.		
	Number Examined.	Number with Dirty Heads.	Percentage with Dirty Heads.	Number Examined.	Number with Dirty Heads.	Percentage with Dirty Heads.
Boys	} 2008 {	25	..	} 1861 {	16	..
Girls		350	..		204	..
Total ..	2008	375	18.675	1861	220	11.82

§ IX

TABLE S.VIII.

BLIND, DEAF, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

New Cases Sent to Special Schools during 1908.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Residential Blind School	5	7	12
„ Deaf and Dumb Institution	2	2	4
„ Defective	3	1	4
„ Epileptic	1	1	2
„ Day Blind School	1	2	3
Totals	14	12	26

3 8 11

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**Total Number of Children maintained in Institutions at
the Part Cost of the Council.**

Name of Institution.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester	8	8	16
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	3	5	8
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	1	3	4
Blind Children's Home, Prince's Park, Liverpool	..	3	3
Manchester Day Classes for the Blind	18	3	21
Manchester Schools for the Deaf and Dumb.	13	11	24
St. John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	1	3	4
Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, Wandsworth Common	..	1	1
Sandlebridge School for Feeble Minded Children, Cheshire	7	6	13
David Lewis Epileptic Colony School	2	1	3
Totals	50	40	90

47 44 91

TABLE S.IX.

Particulars of Examination of Bursars, 1908.

Girls, 56.

Had Measles	50	Had Influenza	3
Had Scarlet Fever	10	Been Vaccinated	54
Had Diphtheria	5	Teeth, Bad	2
Had Whooping Cough.....	19	Fair	1
Had Membranous Croup	1	Eyes, Injury to Left	1
Heart	1	Opacities	2
Had Rheumatism	3	Spectacles Required	5
Chest, badly formed	1	Worn	3
Subject to Asthma	1		
Had Bronchitis	2	Defective Hearing—Maximum	
Occasional Neuralgia	3	Distance for Hearing Watch :	
Enlarged Glands, present ..	1	Right, 2ft. 6 ins.	1
Adenoids, present	2	6 ins.	2
Had Adenoids and Tonsils		Left, 2ft. 6 ins.	1
removed	3	6 ins.	1
Large Thyroid	2	4 ins.	1
Had Mumps	1		
Curved Spine	9	Eye Defects :	L. R.
Had Appendicitis	1	Hyper. Astig.....	3 4
Had Pleurisy	1	Mixed Astig.	1 1
Had Broken Leg	1	Myopic Astig.	4 6
Had Gastric Catarrh	1	,, (slight)...	1 1

Boys, 12.

Had Measles	9	Had Adenoids and Tonsils	
Had Scarlet Fever	4	Removed.....	1
Had Diphtheria	1	Had Broken Leg (8 years ago)	1
Been Vaccinated	11	Speech, Slovenly	1
Had Croup	1	Spectacles Required	1
Had Pleurisy	1	Worn	2
Adenoids, present	1	Hypermetropia, Right Eye ..	1

Examination of Pupil Teachers, not previously Bursars:—
Curved Spine, 1 ; Hypermetropic Astigmatism, 1.

Defects arising in Pupil Teachers since they were Examined as
Bursars in 1906 :—Curved Spine, 2 ; Myopia increased, 1 ;
Wearing Spectacles, 1.